

DAILY REPORT

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RENMIN RIBAO ON PRC NUCLEAR ARMS PROPOSAL

HK301106 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 83 p 6

[Commentator's article: "The Correct Path Toward Realization of Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] The talks on medium-range nuclear arms held in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union came to a halt recently. The United States has begun to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and the Soviet Union in turn has announced an indefinite adjournment of the talks and deployment in Eastern Europe in response to the act by the United States. The struggle between the two superpowers for nuclear superiority in Europe has become more acute and nuclear war threats have been aggravated.

In view of such circumstances, the demand of people all over the world for stopping nuclear arms race and for nuclear disarmament is rising to an unprecedented height. Some people who are concerned about safeguarding world peace are now taking the initiative to find a way to end nuclear war threats and hope to facilitate nuclear disarmament. Historical facts, however, have shown that although the talks on nuclear disarmament have been going on for many years, numerous proposals and suggestions have been made, the quantity of nuclear arms of the superpowers, instead of being reduced, has increased every day and their quality has improved. How can we ever realize a real nuclear disarmament? This is the issue of utmost concern to all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world today.

The Chinese representative has just put forth a new proposal concerning nuclear disarmament at the 38th UN General Assembly, which is now in progress. This proposal suggests that after the Soviet Union and the United States take the lead in taking real actions -- stopping all experiments on, attempts to make improvements to, and the production of nuclear arms -- and after the conclusion of an agreement on a 50 percent reduction of all types of nuclear arms and carriers, all nuclear states participate in a meeting at which various quarters are represented to discuss how to reduce nuclear arms through the common effort of all nuclear states. This new proposal made by our country in light of the current international situation and the status quo of nuclear armament in the world has clearly pointed out the major objects, the ultimate goal, and specific measures of nuclear disarmament and has provided a realistic and correct approach to the realization of nuclear disarmament at present.

The complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons is the consistent stand of China with regard to nuclear disarmament. The new proposal made by China at the current UN General Assembly is a concrete step toward this goal under the present situation.

The two superpowers for the past few years have always put the highest stake on the trial of actual strength in order to vie for world supremacy. In the 1960's, the United States had a good lead in nuclear strength; and in the 1970's, the Soviet Union caught up with the United States by striding under the cover of the dense fog of "mitigation." At present, both the United States and the Soviet Union have their strong points in nuclear arms, and match each other in strength. However, both are still criticizing the other for seeking unilateral superiority, continue to try to overtake each other under the pretense of pursuing a "balance of power," and vie for nuclear supremacy. The feverish armament race between the two superpowers has expanded their own nuclear weapon armories to an unprecedented level. The number of nuclear warheads of the two superpowers accounts for 97 percent of all nuclear warheads in the world. The huge nuclear weapon stockpiling of the two superpowers has posed a serious threat to world peace. It is completely unreasonable to demand that they take the lead in taking real actions to stop testing, improving, and producing nuclear arms as well as to cut down by a large scale their nuclear arms carriers?

There is no reason whatsoever for the two superpowers to refuse to act in this way. Since nuclear arms are not edible, why do they stockpile such large amount? Furthermore, large-scale arms expansion has already put an unbearable economic burden on them. The practice of vying with each other for nuclear supremacy can only make the nuclear armament race continue endlessly. As they possess more and more nuclear arms and carriers, they will pose a threat to the security of others although the possession of a large number of nuclear arms will not prevent them from being threatened by others. Only by taking practical steps to carry out nuclear disarmament and then destroying all nuclear weapons can we eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

When we say that the superpowers should take the lead in disarmament, we do not mean just disarming the superpowers. The new suggestion of our country holds that as long as the superpowers reach an agreement on disarming by half their nuclear weapon stockpiling -- rather than after they have disarmed half of their nuclear stockpiling -- they should hold an international conference to discuss jointly disarming all nations with nuclear arms on a rational scale and order in the later stages until all nuclear arms are destroyed completely. At present, the two superpowers are neither ready to give way nor trust each other. Though each has repeatedly put forward suggestions on nuclear disarmament, their aim is to weaken their opponent and to seek nuclear supremacy. Therefore, nobody is ready to give way, and all these suggestions have become empty words which get us nowhere. Under these circumstance, we must first establish an atmosphere of mutual trust. The two superpowers must first reach an agreement on reducing their nuclear weapon armories. This will not only create an atmosphere of mutual trust between them, but also will win the confidence of other nations. Hence, we shall eliminate all kinds of possible disruptions, and make nuclear disarmament a continuous and uninterrupted process.

The fact that China, as a country with nuclear capabilities, has raised such a proposal once again indicates that China has all along been prepared to perform duties and take on responsibilities in disarmament at an opportune moment. But if superpowers possessing the largest quantity of nuclear weapons decline to commit themselves to be the first to perform their duties regarding nuclear disarmament, insist on linking themselves with other countries possessing only a small quantity of nuclear weapons, and play such tricks as "nuclear countries freeze nuclear weapons simultaneously" and so refuse to be the first to carry out nuclear disarmament, China will not keep them company.

It must be pointed out the China's proposal for an international conference has been raised as one step in the whole process of nuclear disarmament. This proposal is absolutely different from the proposal for a so-called "world disarmament conference" which has neither practical plans nor definite targets. For a period of time, one superpower time and again called for a "world disarmament conference" but has avoided the subject that superpowers must take on special responsibilities in nuclear disarmament and must be the first to take action. Such a "world disarmament conference," which indiscriminately calls on all countries to carry out disarmament, has not defined the superpowers' responsibilities, so it absolutely cannot prevent superpowers from carrying out the nuclear arms race, nor can it made other countries, which or without nuclear weapons, trust the superpowers' sincerity.

Therefore, it cannot achieve the purpose of disarmament, which people of various countries have been expecting, and is a matter devoid of practical significance.

At present, the peace movement against the superpowers' nuclear arms race launched by people of various countries, that of various West European countries in particular, is developing with each passing day, which concentratedly reflects the strong desire of people of various countries for nuclear disarmament and for the safeguarding of world peace. China now possesses a limited quantity of nuclear weapons, which is absolutely for the purpose of dealing with the superpowers' nuclear threat. China will never use nuclear weapons to threaten others, nor will China use nuclear weapons to seek hegemony, nor will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. China's new proposal for nuclear disarmament fully indicates the Chinese Government's peaceful foreign policy and the Chinese people's consistent and sincere desire for nuclear disarmament. We hope that all countries and people that have a sincere desire for preventing nuclear wars will seriously study China's proposal and make joint efforts with the Chinese people to strive for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons at an early date.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SUSPENSION OF U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS

HK251028 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 83 p 7

[Commentary by reporter Zhang Yunwen: "After the Soviet Union Withdraws From the Talks"]

[Text] With the withdrawal of the Soviet representatives from the European intermediate-range nuclear weapons talks and the announcement of the USSR on indefinite suspension of the talks, the conflict between the United States and the USSR on missiles in Europe, which has drawn the attention of the people of the world, has entered a new stage.

The talks on intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe have been going on for 2 years, and both sides have experienced many rounds of contest. In every round of talks, each side has put forward its "proposal" and counterproposal. However, all these proposals, just as public opinion points out, were for the purpose of "decoration" and lacked minimal sincerity. As a result, the talks never made any genuine progress. By means of both hard and soft tactics, the USSR tried its best to attempt to estrange the relationship between the United States and its allies, and sabotage NATO's plan to deploy the missiles. As for the United States, it regarded the realization of deployment of missiles as a backing for its position in the talks. It held that only with the actual deployment could it force the USSR into "serious talks" with concessions. Because both sides have their own plans and tactics, the breakdown of the talks has come as no surprise.

The breakdown of the talks is bound to further aggravate the tense relations between the East and the West as well as the tense situation in Europe. The USSR declared at a very early stage that once Western Europe began to deploy new missiles, it would adopt "retaliatory measures." As a matter of fact, according to the newspaper reports, the USSR has already begun to deploy the SS-21 missiles. Therefore, the breakdown of the talks has in effect turned over "a new page in the tortuous history of arms competition." French President Mitterrand once called the crisis, which emerged between the United States and the USSR in terms of the missile problem, "the most serious crisis since the Berlin crisis and the Cuban crisis." The present situation will certainly increase, to a considerable extent, the worries of the people in Europe, and the peace movement is bound to develop with greater momentum.

Observers assert that the withdrawal of the USSR from the talks does not mean that it will irrevocably terminate the talks. Despite the fact that relations between the United States and the USSR have fallen to "the lowest point since the war," Soviet leader Andropov still expressed to the editor of an American journal that the USSR was still willing to establish "mutually beneficial relations of cooperation" with the United States.

The Soviet ambassador to the United States also said that both the United States and the USSR should find a way to break the present deadlock. As for the United States, both Reagan and Weinberger said that they believed that the USSR would return to the conference table and the U.S.-Soviet talks would not break down. Therefore, after a certain period, the possibility of reopening the talks by both sides in an attempt to seek certain temporary compromises cannot be excluded. However, some analysts hold that the act of withdrawal from the talks by the USSR was meant to not provide any political advantages to Reagan as the year of the general election in the United States was drawing near. It seems that the talks on intermediate-range nuclear weapons will not likely resume within a short period.

SHIJIE ZHISHI SAYS WORLD WAR 'UNLIKELY'

HK301018 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0252 GMT 30 Nov 83

["SHIJIE ZHISHI Article Reports That 'It Is Unlikely That World War Will Break Out During This Decade'" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A signed article carried in SHIJIE ZHISHI No 23, which is to be published tomorrow, says: It is unlikely that a world war will break out in the 1980's or in a much longer period of time.

This article, entitled "The Change and Prospects of the Posture of Contention Between the Soviet Union and the United States," points out: In the world today, those who are in a position to launch a world war are only the Soviet Union and the United States. Most of the leaders and military strategists of the Soviet Union and the United States have figured on the possibility of an outbreak of a world war or a nuclear war. They have vigorously made war preparations by conducting actual combat exercises to strive to win victories in wars of all types and have made preparations against possible situations. However, both the Soviet Union and the United States worry about the serious consequences of a nuclear war and the trials of strength between the two parties are therefore confined to the extent of not overstepping the brink of war. In the postwar 38 years of major crises and local wars in the world, both the Soviet Union and the United States acted with great caution to prevent conflicts from escalating to the extent of involving the two countries in a direct military confrontation.

The article says: Nuclear deterrence is playing a containing role in preventing the Soviet Union and the United States from risking the danger of launching a world war or a nuclear war. At present, the nuclear weapons of either the Soviet Union or the United States are mighty enough to destroy the other many times over, and each has the capability to launch a second nuclear attack. So, a nuclear war would bring a crushing blow to either side. A limited nuclear war and a conventional large-scale war are likely to develop into a large-scale nuclear war. This possibility cannot be ruled out. A large-scale war is so highly destructive that anyone who launches it has to consider whether or not it is worth attaining the political objective at such a high price. This is an important question which definitely cannot be decided without sufficient consideration.

The article also points out: The present ratio of the economic and military strength of the Soviet Union and the United States will be generally maintained in the next 10 years. The emergence of a situation in which one party overpowers the other economically and militarily is hard to predict.

In the 1970's, the situation of the relative military strength of the Soviet Union and the United States was unfavorable to the latter, but there has now been a favorable turn for the better for the American side. It is estimated that there will be no significant change in the present largely balanced comprehensive strength of the Soviet Union and the United States, with both sides finding it difficult to subdue the other. The epoch of nuclear weapons is different from that of conventional weapons. All this plays a containing role in preventing both sides from launching a large-scale war. The article maintains that various forces in the world are developing in the direction of multipolarization, and the capability of the Soviet Union and the United States to control and influence the world situation has been weakened. This is the general trend of development of the world in the future. The fact that the world is becoming multipolar and various forces react to one another is a mighty factor for checking the outbreak of a world war.

PRC DELEGATIONS TO VISIT ARGENTINA, KENYA

OW301105 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation headed by Qian Zhengying, minister of water resources and electric power, will attend the inaugural ceremony of President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina to be held December 10 at the invitation of the Argentine Government. This was announced by Wang Zhengyu, deputy director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon. Wang also said that at the invitation of the Government of Kenya, the representative of the Chinese Government, Li Qing, minister of communications, will leave for Kenya December 5 to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Independence Day of Kenya.

PRC SUPPORTS POSSIBLE STUDY ON ANTARCTICA

OW290628 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, November 28 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese representative said today that the nonaligned countries' proposal for a comprehensive study on Antarctica which has considerable environmental, climatic, scientific and potential economic significance to the world "deserves serious consideration." In view of increasing international interest in the Antarctic, the heads of state of the nonaligned countries in their last March New Delhi Summit Conference requested that the United Nations "should undertake a comprehensive study on Antarctica... with a view to widening international cooperation in the area."

Speaking at a meeting of the UN General Assembly's First Committee today, Chinese representative Qian Jiadong said, "It is our hope that through joint efforts and full cooperation on the basis of thorough study and friendly consultation, a correct and reasonable solution can be found to the question of Antarctica so that this continent with its vast potentialities can better serve peace and the common interests of mankind." Recalling the scientific investigation and research conducted by some countries on Antarctica in the past years, he pointed out that with the increase of man's activities on that continent, new problems and difficulties have emerged, such as: how to protect the natural environment of Antarctica? how to maintain its ecological balance? how to exploit its natural resources rationally? how to ensure that it shall not be used for military purposes? and how to prevent it from becoming the scene or object of international discord as some countries have successively put forward claims to territorial sovereignty on that continent? "All these questions call for serious consideration and an appropriate solution," he said. On the Antarctic treaty signed by 12 countries in Washington in December 1959, he said that "one cannot say that the treaty is perfect. Some of the provisions concerning the rights of contracting parties place undue restrictions on those countries, especially developing countries, which otherwise would have been able to accede to or should have acceded to the treaty or should have played a greater role in it."

PRC MINISTRY STATEMENT ON U.S. TEXTILE DUTIES

OW301524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- following is the full text of the second statement made by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade concerning the acceptance by the U.S. Department of Commerce of the case of levying "countervailing duty" on China's textile products exported to the United States:

In a petition to the U.S. Department of Commerce dated September 12, certain American textile manufacturers and others charged that China had granted "government subsidies" to its textile products exported to the United States, and asked the U.S. Government to levy a "countervailing duty" to offset the subsidies. On September 27, China held negotiations with the United States, hoping that it would take measures to prevent the case from being accepted so as not to affect the development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries. However, the U.S. Department of Commerce accepted the case despite China's serious negotiations with the U.S. Government. Under such circumstances, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issued a statement on October 27.

The People's Republic of China is a country with planned economy. Import and export trade is carried out in compliance with the state plan, and takes up only a small proportion of our gross national product. China's production is aimed mainly at meeting domestic demand and a certain amount of exports is done according to plan. Exports are intended to promote imports, and imports depend on domestic demand. Both import and export are done according to the plan. Export commodities are purchased at domestic prices and sold at prices prevailing on the international market.

Import goods are bought at international prices and sold at domestic prices. There is no direct relation between the domestic and international prices of import and export commodities. Foreign exchange rates do not depend on the buying and selling of import and export commodities abroad. The trial use of foreign exchange prices for internal settlement of trade transactions is intended to meet the needs of China's economic opening to the outside world and of the reform of its foreign trade management system. It applies to all import and export commodities, to all countries and regions and to all enterprises and corporations in the country. There is no such thing as government subsidy to any commodity. China internally has no multi-price settlements, nor has it applied special price settlements to any import or export commodities. The Bank of China conducts the settlement of import and export trade for enterprises according to the state-stipulated foreign exchange price for internal settlement of trade transactions. China's foreign exchange is controlled by the state and used through unified allocation.

China and the United States have different social and economic systems. The United States cannot judge China's exchange prices and settlement by the criteria of capitalist countries in general. We hope the U.S. Government will keep in mind the broad spectrum of economic and trade relations between the two countries, and handle the matter carefully and properly so that these relations will not be jeopardized.

WU XUEQIAN SAYS U.S. STAND ON TAIWAN 'CONTRADICTIONARY'

OW301333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Nagasaki, Japan, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today criticized the United States Government as self-contradictory on the Taiwan issue.

He was commenting on White House Deputy Spokesman Larry Speakes' statement of November 28 that President Ronald Reagan was going to sign the congressional bill on appropriations to IMF (International Monetary Fund) while issuing a statement saying that the United States recognizes only one China, namely the People's Republic of China.

Speaking at a press conference just before leaving for home with General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Wu said this was self-contradictory since the bill contained an amendment which referred to Taiwan as the "Republic of China." Describing the bill as yet another example of creating "two Chinas," Wu said Speakes' statement once again showed that the U.S. Government's deeds did not match its words. Asked if this development might affect Premier Zhao Ziyang's scheduled visit to the United States, the foreign minister said: "I think the premier's visit needs to be made in a desirable atmosphere."

Answering a question about his impressions of Nagasaki as a city destroyed by the atomic bombing of August 9, 1945, Wu said the Chinese people fully sympathized with the people of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. "So long as the people of the world unite and wage a joint struggle against nuclear war, I believe, the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki would not repeat," Wu said. He reiterated the consistent position of China on nuclear disarmament that China stands for banning and destroying all nuclear weapons in the world. "What causes serious concern," he said, "is that the two superpowers possessing over 95 percent of the world's nuclear weapons are continuing their nuclear arms race. People around the world are now very much concerned over the tense confrontation between the two nuclear superpowers over the issue of the deployment of SS-20 missiles in Europe. China and Japan, moreover, are concerned over the SS-20s deployed by the Soviet Union in the Far East," Wu said. While in Tokyo, he said, he had a deep-going exchange of views on this question with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. The two foreign ministers joined in demanding that the Soviet Union drastically reduce its SS-20s in the Far East and destroy them on the spot. They also agreed to keep in touch and continue exchanging views on this issue, Wu said. "It is our hope that the two nuclear superpowers will genuinely give up their nuclear arms race, show sincerity in their negotiations, and drastically curtail their present nuclear arsenals," the Chinese foreign minister said. He described the two superpowers' paying lip service to negotiations while intensifying their nuclear arms race and each trying to gain superiority over the other as mockery of the people of the world. "We are firmly against this practice," Wu said.

XINHUA CHINESE VERSION OF WU XUEQIAN UPI INTERVIEW

OW291516 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0918 GMT 29 Nov 83

[For the XINHUA English version of Wu Xueqian's interview with UPI, see the 29 November issue of the China DAILY REPORT, page B 1]

[Text] Kyoto, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- In an interview with UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL here today, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian pointed out that the United States must stop its interference in China's internal affairs and take action to improve its relations with China. Wu Xueqian was visiting here as a member of the CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang's entourage.

Wu Xueqian said: The appropriations bill passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress claims that even after the People's Republic of China becomes a member of the Asian Development Bank, the "status of Taiwan, the Republic of China, should remain unchanged." Earlier, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a resolution on so-called "Taiwan's future." These were very unfriendly acts of flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Wu Xueqian said: "The creation of such incidents one after the other by the U.S. Congress has worsened the atmosphere in Sino-U.S. relations." "The U.S. Government has repeatedly said that it observes the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the joint communique of 17 August 1982. We hope that the U.S. Government will show in deeds that it is truly observing the two communiqués on these questions."

Wu Xueqian said: "We hope that Sino-U.S. relations will continue to improve after a preliminary improvement. During U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to China in September this year, the exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries was scheduled. We hope that the exchange of visits will promote mutual understanding between the two countries and will continue the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations. However, the exchange of visits needs a comparatively good atmosphere; absence of good atmosphere is obviously unfavorable to the exchange of visits."

The UPI reporter asked: "Judging from the present situation, is it possible that the exchange of visits will be cancelled?"

Wu Xueqian said: "This will depend on the attitude of the U.S. Government. Our attitude is clear and definite and we hope to improve Sino-U.S. relations." Wu Xueqian also pointed out: "We follow an independent and principled foreign policy. The major obstacle in the way of Sino-U.S. relations lies in the Taiwan issue. The United States should take steps to remove this obstacle on the basis of the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the joint communique of 17 August, and should not enlarge the obstacle. The United States should not just pay lip service to the observance of the communiqués and let the Congress continue to create 'two Chinas.'"

He said: "Taiwan is a part of China. Our policy takes into consideration the historical ties between the United States and Taiwan. The crux is that the United States must take action [cai qu shi ji xing dong 6846 0648 1395 7139 5887 0520]. Our policy toward Taiwan is clear and definite. However, the United States is continuing to meddle with the issue by adopting such unfriendly resolutions. In essence, this is abetting and supporting Taiwan and continuing to obstruct China's peaceful reunification."

REAGAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHINA POLICY

OW011005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, November 30 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today signed the appropriations bill on international financial institutions passed by the Senate on November 17 and by the House of Representatives the next day.

In a statement accompanying the signing, Reagan said: "While I firmly believe that we must continue the valuable and productive unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan, I strongly support efforts to ensure their continued participation in the Asian Development Bank." The statement says: "Certain terminology used in the amendment to the bill concerning this issue is not consistent with United States Government policy, which recognizes the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China."

The president said: "I want to make clear that my signing of this bill does not reflect any change in the position of four successive presidents with respect to China nor should it be interpreted as any shift in the United States Government's recognition policy."

The bill was passed with an amendment saying, "It is the sense of the Congress that Taiwan, the Republic of China, should remain a full member of the Asian Development Bank, and that its status within that body should remain unaltered no matter how the issue of the People's Republic of China application for membership is disposed of."

The amendment of the bill in question was drawn up deliberately to interfere in China's internal affairs and represented a crude attempt to create "two Chinas." The Chinese Government had lodged strong protests with the U.S. Government against the U.S. Congress move.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS ARCO CHAIRMAN

OW010920 Beijing XINHUA in English 9094 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this morning with Robert Anderson, chairman of the board of directors of Atlantic Richfield Oil Company of the United States, and his party.

During the friendly conversation with the American guests, Deng Xiaoping exchanged views with them on the development of natural gas discovered within the contracted area. Atlantic Richfield is exploring in the Yingge Sea basin. Deng Xiaoping asked Anderson for his views on the prospects of offshore oil and gas resources in the South China Sea. Anderson replied, "The gas field we have found could not be an isolated discovery," and "we are quite sure to find more oilfields."

According to an earlier report, a high-output natural gas well producing 1.2 million cubic meters a day was drilled in the Sino-U.S. oil prospecting cooperation zone in the Yingge Sea in June this year. Tang Ke, minister of the petroleum industry, and Qin Wencai, president of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation, were present. Anderson and his party flew into Beijing yesterday. They will leave for home by special plane tomorrow.

'AGENCY FOR SINO-U.S. COOPERATION' EXHIBIT DETAILED

OW010121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1649 GMT 30 Nov 83

[By reporter Wang Yong]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA) -- Below the banner headline "Carry Out the Martyrs' Behests, Develop Our Country with Vigor," BEIJING RIBAO today carries on its entire fourth page an introduction to the pictures which form part of the exhibits of the "Exhibition of the Historical Facts of the Chongqing 'Agency for Sino-American Cooperation' Concentration Camp" now being held at the Shoudu Museum.

Among the 19 pictures selected from the exhibit and carried by BEIJING RIBAO are photographs of a small map of the entire area of the 'Agency for Sino-American Cooperation' camp, instruments of torture, rooms for inquisition by torture, dungeons where U. S.-Chiang special agents suppressed our revolutionaries as well as drawings showing how our revolutionaries heroically struggled against the reactionaries.

A BEIJING RIBAO editor's note says: "This exhibition uses photographs, objects and historical materials to fully expose the crimes of the notorious 'Agency for Sino-American Cooperation' in sabotaging the revolution and persecuting the people, and to eulogize the deeds of the revolutionary martyrs' heroic struggle. The exhibition includes vivid teaching material for carrying out education in revolutionary traditions and patriotism, and is a forceful refutation of abstract humanistic views. The exhibition also effectively supports and spurs on the activities of eliminating spiritual pollution and studying the documents on party rectification." Earlier, BEIJING RIBAO, Beijing WANBAO and other papers separately carried news and sidelights to introduce in detail the contents of this exhibition.

CHONGQING RALLY COMMEMORATES 'MARTYRS' DEATH

HK301316 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] The rally of people of various circles in Chongqing City to mark the 34th anniversary of the martyrs' death on 27 November for a just cause was held at the martyrs' tombs in the exhibition hall of the Sino-American Cooperation Organization yesterday morning [27 November]. Some 1,000 people attended the commemoration rally.

Leading comrades, including Xu Xiangqian, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission; and Chen Yeping, head of the Central Organization Department, wrote inscriptions for the martyrs who died for a just cause. Some departments and individuals inside and outside the province sent telegrams and letters of condolence to the commemoration rally.

Amid the solemn mournful music, the Sichuan Provincial People's Government; the Guizhou Provincial CPPCC committee; party, government, and army departments in Chongqing City; all mass organizations; and family members of the martyrs laid wreaths at the martyrs' tombs.

Responsible persons of the Chongqing CPC Committee and the provincial Civil Affairs Department and representatives of all mass organizations in Chongqing and of the martyrs delivered speeches at the commemoration rally.

(Liao Dekang), deputy secretary of the Chongqing City CPC Committee, said: The revolutionary martyrs' unrelenting faith in communism, their spirit of self-sacrifice, and their dauntless heroism are worth our learning forever. We must carry them forward from generation to generation and must accomplish the unfinished Communist cause of the revolutionary martyrs. After the conclusion of the commemoration rally, the comrades attending the rally reviewed the deeds of the revolutionary martyrs.

XINHUA VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR USSR RETURN TO INF TALKS

OW290759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 29 Nov 83

["Commentary: Will Moscow Return to Negotiation Table Soon?" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 29 (XINHUA correspondent Wang Chongjie) -- Whether the Soviet Union will soon return to the negotiation table has become a matter of concern among many people after the U.S.-Soviet Euromissile talks broke off. The West has professed that they hope for an early resumption of the negotiation, but observers here believe that the Soviet Union would not go back to the negotiation table in the near future.

In his statement last Thursday, Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov not only blamed the United States and its West European allies for the rupture of the Geneva talks but also put forward stiff conditions for their resumption. Commenting on Washington's prediction that Moscow would soon return to the talks, Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the Soviet Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, wrote in the IZVESTIYA last Friday that the Soviet Union certainly will not return to the negotiation table tomorrow or the day after as a penitent, because the negotiation has been deliberately torpedoed by the Americans with the acquiescence of their allies. Arbatov emphasized that the statement by Andropov has made it clear under what circumstances would the talks be resumed. The condition is a return to the situation before the U.S. deployment of medium-range missiles. This would put an end to all kinds of speculations by the Western countries, he said. This official stand of Moscow provides food for thought.

The reason for the breaking down of the two-year-long U.S.-Soviet bargaining is simply that the U.S. demand for the removal of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe was rejected by Moscow and the Soviet demand that the United States give up its deployment plan in Western Europe was turned down by Washington. Now that the two sides have begun resolutely the process of missile deployment it is hardly likely that the United States and its Western allies would change their attitude suddenly and agree to dismantle unilaterally their missiles and renounce the deployment plan just for the sake of a resumption of the negotiation. Thus, Moscow's precondition would seem to be a move toward procrastination, the ball now being at the West's side.

Political analysts said the Soviet walkout and Moscow's announcement about a series of military counter-measures to be taken and its not being in a hurry to be back at the negotiation table were due at least to the following four considerations:

First, to push forward the anti-missile, anti-war movement in Western Europe. Moscow holds that although the governments and parliaments in Federal Germany, Italy and Britain have now finally decided to deploy new U.S. missiles, the major battle still lies ahead in view of the strong opposition among the people of these countries. As a result of the Soviet retaliatory counter-measures, the movement in these countries will put greater pressure on their governments and cause social instability.

Second, to drive a wedge deeper between the United States and its West European allies. To this end, Moscow has targeted more missiles on Western Europe and installed a number of missiles close to the region. At the same time, it accused Washington of trying to tighten its control over Western Europe and make the people there hostage with the deployment of the cruise and Pershing-2 missiles. It says Washington in fact holds all the "two keys" on the missiles because the U.S. will not consult its European allies when it pushes the button.

Third, to influence the U.S. general elections due to be held next year. The Soviet Union has reportedly begun deploying missiles, posing a greater direct threat to U.S. territory. Meanwhile, it lambasted U.S. President Ronald Reagan, saying his re-election would mean another four nerve-racking years of conflicts, arms race and walking on the brink of a nuclear abyss. In this way Moscow hopes to persuade a new president to change Washington's policy towards the Soviet Union.

Fourth, to cash in on the situation to make the Soviet people work still harder to increase the country's "economic and military might." By so doing, Moscow hopes to prevent a tilt in Washington's favor in the rough balance of power in the course of the bitter Soviet-U.S. arms race. Now that the marathon Geneva talks have been broken off, it would seem likely that the Soviet Union and the United States would begin another round of hard bargaining on a resumption of the Geneva talks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HU YAOBANG'S JAPAN VISIT

Nagasaki Press Conference

OW302022 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Nagasaki, 30 Nov (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said at a press conference held at the Tokyo Hotel in Nagasaki this afternoon that he was convinced that, through true efforts exerted by both countries, a new century of even better friendship and cooperation between China and Japan can certainly be created, and a solid foundation for the two countries' friendship for generations to come can be laid.

Hu Yaobang said that his 7-day visit to Japan was the most impressive visit of historical significance he had ever made abroad. He expressed whole-hearted thanks for the warm, friendly, cordial and thoughtful hospitality accorded him by the Japanese Government, leaders of all walks of life in Japan, the local governments of Hokkaido, Sapporo, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Kobe and Nagasaki, and friends of all circles.

Hu Yaobang said: Because of Japn's nationwide hard work over the past several decades, Japan has built itself into a first-rate, highly developed country, economically and technically. He said: "Your achievements have proved vividly that the Japanese people are a great people who are full of vigor and who keep forging ahead. I wholeheartedly wish for the people of your country that they continue their hard working spirit and uphold your correct foreign policy to build Japan into a more prosperous country, firmly safeguarding world peace, and able to defend itself at the same time. [tong shi you you zi wei neng li 0681 2514 0642 2589 5261 5898 5174 0500]

He said: Through extensive contacts with people of all circles, we feel deeply that both the government and people of Japan are eager to develop long-term friendship and cooperation between the people of China and Japan. We also feel that people in Japan's economic circles also fervently hope to strengthen Sino-Japanese economic exchanges. He said: "I am convinced that through true efforts exerted by both countries we can certainly usher in a new century of even better friendship and cooperation between China and Japan and lay a solid foundation for the two countries' friendship for generations to come."

Hu Yaobang called on young people in China and Japan to better integrate their patriotism and noble characters, marked by their efforts to promote with the ideal of peace and friendship of mankind, dedicate themselves valiantly to the great causes of building their countries, promoting Sino-Japanese friendship, safeguarding world peace and enhancing mankind's progress, and achieve even more brilliant accomplishments than their predecessors.

Hu Yaobang also thanked the press of the two countries for their voluminous, vivid and very friendly reports on the visit. He said: "It can be said that you are the vanguards who have given impetus to the everlasting friendship between China and Japan." He concluded: "I urge the journalistic circles of the two countries to join hands and work together more closely and use your wisdom and talents and powerful voice to help remove all obstacles in the way of Sino-Japanese friendship so that it can advance toward a future of incomparable brightness."

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian then answered the questions raised by Japanese reporters and reporters of other foreign countries.

On his impressions of visiting Nagasaki, Wu Xueqian said: "We fully sympathize with the people of Nagasaki and Hiroshima for their immense suffering caused by the nuclear bombs. We believe that so long as the people of the world unite and wage a joint struggle against nuclear war the tragedies of Nagasaki and Hiroshima will not be repeated." He stressed: "The Chinese Government's stand on nuclear weapons has been consistent. That is: We stand for totally banning and completely destroying all the nuclear weapons in the world."

He pointed out: "What causes serious concern is that the two superpowers, possessing over 95 percent of the world's nuclear weapons, are continuing their nuclear arms race." He said: "It is our hope that the two superpowers will genuinely give up their arms race, show sincerity in their talks on nuclear weapons and drastically curtail their present nuclear arsenals. It is mockery of the world's people if they pay lip service to negotiations while intensifying their nuclear weapons race, each trying to gain superiority over the other. We are firmly against that practice."

Wu Xueqian said: "As far as China and Japan are concerned, we are more concerned with the fact that the USSR has been constantly increasing the number of its SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in the Far East. While in Tokyo, I had an earnest exchange of views on this matter with the Japanese foreign minister. The two foreign ministers joined in demanding that the Soviet Union drastically reduce its SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in the Far East and destroy them on the spot. We also agreed to keep in touch and continue exchanging views on the issue."

Commenting on the Japanese news reports that U.S. President Reagan was going to sign the U.S. Congressional appropriations bill for the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Wu Xueqian said: "I learned from Japanese newspapers today that the White House spokesman made a statement on 28 November. I think the statement is self-contradictory. On the one hand it said that the U.S. Government recognizes only one China, namely the People's Republic of China; on the other, however, it said that President Reagan was ready to sign the resolution passed by the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives regarding appropriations to IMF. I think the bill is another example of creating two Chinas. The White House spokesman's statement once again showed that the U.S. Government's deeds did not match its words on the Taiwan issue."

Commenting on the establishment of a Chinese consulate-general in Kyushu, Wu Xueqian said that people of all circles in Nagasaki, including the governor of Nagasaki Prefecture, requested yesterday that a Chinese consulate-general be established in Nagasaki as soon as possible. When General Secretary Hu Yaobang was visiting Tokyo, the governor of Fukuoka also made a special trip to Tokyo and presented a written request to establish a Chinese consulate-general in Fukuoka. Wu Xueqian said: "We will give favorable consideration to the requests to establish Chinese consulates-general in the two cities at an early date. Of course, we will discuss the matter with the Japanese Government. In the future, we will discuss the details with Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs through diplomatic channels and efforts will be made so that the requests will be realized as soon as possible."

RENMIN RIBAO Hails Trip

HK010841 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Opening Up a New Era in Sino-Japanese Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The friendly visit made to Japan by CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang at the invitation of the Japanese Government has now concluded. This visit reached its goal of seeking long-term and stable development of good-neighborly and friendly ties between China and Japan, and laid the foundation for a new era of Sino-Japanese friendship. It is bound to have a far-reaching effect on relations between the two countries.

China and Japan are neighbors separated by just one sea. The friendly exchanges between the peoples of the two countries for 2,000 years, with each supplying the other's needs and making up for each other's deficiencies have enriched and developed the economy and culture of the two countries. This was something rarely seen in world history. For about half a century, relations between the two countries were seriously damaged due to the wars of aggression launched by Japanese militarism. This greatly grieved the peoples of the two countries. It is good that that unhappy period of history has now passed. Since the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations in 1972, the relations between the two countries have entered a new period. The maintenance of long-term and stable good-neighborly and friendly ties between China and Japan is in the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and helps to preserve peace in Asia and the world.

That Comrade Hu Yaobang, as general secretary of the CPC, went to Japan on his first visit to a developed capitalist country fully shows that the Chinese people assign an extremely important position in their foreign policy to upholding friendly ties with Japan.

In the 11 years since the normalization of relations between China and Japan, and especially in the 5 years since the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship, the economic, scientific and technical, cultural, and other exchanges and cooperation between the two countries have developed to an unprecedented degree, with still enormous potential in this respect. How to further promote relations between the two countries and to ensure there will be no lack of successors to carry on the efforts made by the older generation of politicians in the two countries to promote friendship and to take this lofty cause into the 21st century and hand it down for all generations is an affair of great concern to the peoples and far sighted politicians of China and Japan. Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan was precisely for the purpose of getting to know the country, strengthening friendship, and seeking, together with the Japanese Government and public, to promote the long-term and stable development of Sino-Japanese ties. The current international situation is stormy and turbulent. By exchanging views on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest, the Chinese and Japanese politicians deepened mutual trust and understanding, and this too is of very great importance for the future development of relations between the two countries. It is precisely for this reason that Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan was regarded as important by the peoples of the two countries and closely followed by world opinion.

During Hu's visit to Japan, Comrade Hu Yaobang received warm welcome and solicitous hospitality from the Japanese Government and people of all circles. He fully experienced the friendship of the people of Japan for the people of China. He held cordial and friendly talks with Prime Minister Nakasone, in which they sincerely exchanged views and deepened mutual understanding and trust. He explained to the Japanese Government and public, including people in economic sectors, China's guiding principles of national construction, its policies on economic development and opening up to the world, and also China's foreign policy of peace. This helped to dispel the misgivings of certain friends regarding China. In his speech to the Japanese Diet, he emphatically pointed out the advantages of Sino-Japanese friendship for the two countries and their peoples, and its importance for preserving peace in Asia and the world.

He came into contact with a broad spectrum of Japanese figures of various sectors and the ordinary people, met old friends and the relatives of old friends who had made contributions to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship, and made many new friends. In particular he addressed 3,000 young Japanese and met with many young people, exhorting them to carry on the aspirations of the older generation, make new contributions to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship, and sow the seed of friendship in the hearts of Japan's younger generation. Through visiting various places, he gained a profound impression of how the whole Japanese nation is working hard to make Japan a first-rank developed country in economics, science, and technology. Comrade Hu Yaobang's style of being amiable and easy to approach and acting as a friendly emissary of the people won favorable comment from all sectors of the Japanese people, received a warm welcome, and promoted the Japanese people's understanding of China and the CPC; it played a positive role in strengthening Sino-Japanese friendship.

In the talks between Comrade Hu Yaobang and Prime Minister Nakasone, both sides affirmed that the principles governing Sino-Japanese relations are "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability." They both pledged to open up a new era in Sino-Japanese friendship on the basis of these four principles, decided to set up a 21st Century Committee," to include representatives of old, middle-aged, and young people from various sectors in the two countries. Comrade Hu Yaobang also invited 3,000 young Japanese to visit China next year during the pleasant autumn season, to gain further understanding of China. In the fields of economic and scientific and technological cooperation, Comrade Hu Yaobang explored with people concerned the possibilities of developing new contents and forms. In this way, the fine aspiration for carrying on for all generations the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries is translated into practical action with the guarantee of tangible measures. This will certainly bring the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship into the 21st century in a still more healthy way.

The cause of peace and friendship between China and Japan is of far-reaching significance and has great prospects. As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out, this will require efforts from generation after generation of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, with each generation surpassing the previous one. Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan has enabled people to see the dawn of a new era in Sino-Japanese friendship. May we strive together with the Japanese people for the arrival of this new era!

BO YIBO MEETS JAPANESE TRADE GROUP

OW301830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Bo Yibo, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Association for the Promotion of International Trade of Japan, led by its vice-president Shigeichi Koga.

Bo Yibo had a conversation with the guests on further enhancing Sino-Japanese trade and economic and technical cooperation. The delegation arrived here November 27 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

JAPANESE BANK OPENS OFFICE IN SHANGHAI

OW301857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Shanghai, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The Togo Trust and Banking Co Ltd of Japan opened a representative office here today.

Chigazo Morita, president of the bank, said at a reception marking the opening of the Shanghai office that his bank would help Shanghai in urban development and transformation, and technical renovation in factories. Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan met this afternoon with Chigazo Morita and Hajimu Makino, chief representative of the Shanghai office. The Japanese bank opened a similar office in Beijing in September 1982.

PRC LEADERS GREET DPRK ON AGREEMENT ANNIVERSARY

SK300226 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the China-Korea agreement for economic and cultural cooperation, the party and government leaders of our country have sent a congratulatory message to the party and government leaders of Korea. The full text of the message reads:

Pyongyang; Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the China-Korea agreement for the economic and cultural cooperation, we, representing the CPC and the Chinese Government and people, extend the warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the WPK, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people.

The China-Korea agreement for economic and cultural cooperation, which was signed 30 years ago, has played a very important role in promoting the economic cooperation and cultural exchanges between the two countries. The great achievements won in the course of the implementation of the agreement have further strengthened and developed the militant friendship and great unity between the peoples of the two countries, which were sealed in blood, and have vigorously accelerated the cause of socialist construction of the two countries. At present, the peoples of China and Korea are vigorously struggling to make their countries more prosperous and mighty. The Chinese people rejoice over all success won by the fraternal Korean people and sincerely wish you new victory in the struggle to fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan and the great long-range goals of the 1980's and in the just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. We firmly believe that, in the common cause of building socialism, the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea, established based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will be further strengthened and developed and the militant friendship between the parties, governments, and peoples of China and Korea sealed in the course of the long revolutionary struggle will be passed on generation after generation and will be glorified forever.

[Signed] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC of the PRC; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC

22 November 1983, Beijing.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

NEI MONGGOL LEADERS RECEIVE MPR WRESTLING TEAM

SK292303 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] According to our sources, on the evening of 27 November, Chairman Bu He and Vice Chairman Zhao Shihong, of the autonomous region, received all members of the wrestling team from the People's Republic of Mongolia and the wrestling team of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region.

Prior to the reception, the two wrestling teams held the first friendly match at the Nei Monggol Gymnasium. Among the freestyle wrestling matches of the 10 classes, our region's team only won the match of the 57 kg class and the rest were won by the Mongolian team. After viewing the matches, Comrades Bu He and Zhao Shihong came down from the rostrum to shake hands with the leaders, referees, coaches, and wrestlers of both teams and also posed for a photograph together.

GU MU MEETS, FETES HONG KONG HOTEL MAGNATE

OW010355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1632 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Guangzhou, 28 Nov (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met and feted Huang Yaobi, chairman of the Hong Kong Garden Hotel Corp Ltd, and her daughter Li Derong, and had cordial conversations with them in Guangzhou this evening.

Also present at the meeting were Liang Lingguang, governor of Guangdong; Liu Tianfu, chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; and Li Jianan, vice governor of Guangdong.

CHINESE BANK GROUP, MACAO BANK REACH AGREEMENT

HK301400 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 30 Nov 83

["Dispatch Supplied by the Hong Kong XINHUA Branch Office on 30 November"]

[Text] In a discussion on the Chinese banking group becoming a shareholder of Macao's Tai Fung Bank, a responsible person of the Hong Kong and Macao Management Office of the Bank of China said: The Chinese banking group has accepted a suggestion of the Tai Fung Bank and has decided to become a shareholder of the bank. Instructed by the Board of Directors of the Tai Fung Bank, the Chinese banking group will send responsible persons to participate in the management of the bank.

The responsible person pointed out: Tai Fung Bank is a stable bank which has developed its business very well and which all along has maintained close ties with various banks of the Chinese banking group. After becoming a shareholder of the bank and participating in its management, the Chinese banking group will make further contributions to the prosperity and stability of the economy in Macao.

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW290957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Canberra, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China Nie Gongcheng presented his letter of credence to the Australian governor-general, Sir Ninian Stephen, here this morning.

Sir Ninian Stephen told the new Chinese ambassador, relations between our two countries have proved to be of mutual benefit and are continuing to develop rapidly.

Mentioning Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Australia last April and the forthcoming visit to China by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke, the governor-general said: "These visits symbolise the constructive dialogue between our two countries at all levels and the significance our governments and people attach to close relations between Australia and China."

Ambassador Nie said: "Over the past decade and more since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, our amicable relations have continued to develop and our cooperation and exchanges in the political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural and educational fields have expanded considerably."

He expressed his confidence that good relations existing between the two countries will develop further.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

HOANG VAN HOAN ATTENDS BEIJING PERFORMANCE

OW300555 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Recently, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan attended a play entitled "Burning Heart" staged in Beijing by the (?political information department) theatrical troupe.

Prior to the performance, comrades in the troupe went to see Comrade Hoang Van Hoan in the lounge, expressing their warm welcome to him. They said: Upon learning of your attendance at the play "Burning Heart," all our brothers and sisters were very encouraged.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan cordially thanked them and said: A few days ago, after reading a critique in the paper on the play "Burning Heart," I immediately wanted to see the play.

Following the performance, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan warmly commented that the play "Burning Heart" is a very moving and a very good play.

BEIJING FILM RECEPTION MARKS LAO NATIONAL DAY

OW011233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a film reception here this afternoon to mark the 8th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

A Chinese feature film was shown at the reception.

Among those attending were Lu Cui, vice-president of the host association, and Chaleune Warintrasak, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Lao Embassy here.

PRC, VOLKSWAGEN NEGOTIATING JOINT VENTURE

OW302042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Negotiations on establishing a joint venture for automobile production in China are going on between a company of the Federal Republic of Germany and a Chinese corporation.

Heinz Bauer, general manager of the Chinese service of the Volkswagen Automobile Company, announced here today while giving introduction to his products. The contract for the joint venture is expected to be signed next year between the Shanghai Tractor-Automobile Corporation and the Volkswagen Automobile Company, Mr H. Bauer said. The joint venture will run for a period of 25 years. The first stage of cooperation will last four or five years with a projected annual output of 20,000 cars, he said. Output will then be expanded to reach 100,000 a year. Zhang Xingye, deputy general manager of the China Automotive Industry Corporation, said that his company has been negotiating the project for a long time with the Volkswagen Company and is now making economic feasibility studies. He expressed the hope that the cooperation between the two sides will develop further.

WAN LI MEETS ITALIAN LIBERAL PARTY CHIEF

OW301718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with Valerio Zanone, general secretary of the Italian Liberal Party, and his wife.

Wan Li said since China and Italy established diplomatic relations in 1970, the two countries have enjoyed very good relations in economic, trade, scientific and cultural fields and contacts between them have increased daily. Zanone said during his stay in China he had held very good talks on political questions with the Chinese side. They also exchanged views on issues of common interest. The Italian guests arrived here on November 27 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Cai Zemin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met with and gave a banquet for the Italian guests on separate occasions.

PRC, ITALY SIGN 1984 SPORTS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

OW231320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Rome, November 23 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on bilateral sports exchanges for 1984 has been signed between China and Italy. Under the agreement, Chinese teams of gymnastics, athletics, shooting, women's foil fencing, handball, ice hockey and softball will visit Italy and Italian volleyball, shooting, athletic, swimming and motorcycling teams will visit China. The agreement was signed yesterday by Vice-President of the Chinese Olympic Committee Lu Jindong and President of the Italian Olympic Committee Franco Carraro.

PRC, ITALY SIGN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

OW261510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Rome, November 26 (XINHUA) -- A "1984-85 Program for Cultural Exchange Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Italy" was signed here today. The accord was signed by Zhang Jinshu, leader of a visiting cultural delegation of the Chinese Government, and Antonio Mancini, who heads a cultural delegation of the Italian Government. Chinese Ambassador to Italy Lin Zhong was present at the ceremony.

WAN LI TALKS WITH ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER

OW301656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a pleasant talk here this evening with Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and his party. Following the meeting, Wan Li gave a banquet for the Romanian guests. Jiang Zemin, minister of electronics industry, was present, at the meeting and the banquet.

Dascalescu Leaves for Home

OW010318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and his party left here for home by air this morning at the end of his unofficial visit to China. Among those seeing them off at the airport was Jiang Zemin, minister of electronics industry.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS BEIJING RECEPTION

OW301447 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Romanian Ambassador to China Miculescu gave a reception on the morning of 28 November to celebrate the 65th anniversary of Romania's reunification. Responsible persons of the Chinese departments concerned attended the reception on invitation. Ambassador Miculescu spoke at the reception.

ALBANIAN ENVOY HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW292009 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Albanian Ambassador to China Dhimiter Stamo gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of the people's revolution. Among the guests was Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Foreign diplomatic envoys to China were also present.

PRC ENVOY TO SFRY ENDS TENURE, RETURNS HOME

OW010655 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Peng Guangwei left here for home this evening at the end of his tenure.

Farewell dinners were given for him by Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister Mirko Ostojic.

JINGJI RIBAO ON HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC REFORMS

HK010338 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 83 p 4

[Report: "Hungary Will Make a New Step Forward in Economic Reforms"]

[Text] Hungary's reform of its economic system will be carried out on the basis of ideas for reform put forth in 1968. The main target of reform will be to develop the operational activities of socialist enterprises and to better suit the needs of the market (Niersh Leire), consultant of the Economic Research Center under the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, stated the aforesaid view on Hungary's reform of its economic system during his recent visit to China. (Niersh Leire) was once in charge of the reform work of Hungary's economic system.

Three Stages

(Niersh Leire) said: Hungary's reform in the economic system has already gone through three stages. The first stage was between 1968 and 1972, the progress of reform in this stage was rather smooth and the speed of economic development was remarkably fast compared with that before the reform; the second stage was between 1973 and 1978; in this period, the reform was at a standstill as a result of the turbulence of the world's economic situation and the mistakes in economic strategic decisions at home; the third stage was from 1979 to the present; during this period, the economic situation has begun to change for the better due to a series of reform measures.

Important Experiences

Speaking of the experiences of the reform in the economic system that has lasted for 15 years, (Niersh Leire) said: The most important experience is that socialist operations can be conducted very flexibly and efficiently, and can compete with capitalist operations. Another experience learned is that, for the sake of long-term advantages, sometimes it is necessary to incur short-term losses. He also said: Facts have proved that it is entirely possible to thoroughly change operational order on the basis of socialist principles.

Future Tasks

Speaking of further reform in the future, he said: Hungary's present task is to finally realize the 1968 ideas on reform, and to substantiate them with new experiences. Hungarian economic circles have carried on heated discussions on the contents of further reform, and have formed the following views: 1) It is necessary to heighten the initiative of enterprises; 2) It is necessary to greatly reduce the subsidies of the central government in price, that is, the financial system. The interests of enterprises should be closely linked to economic results; 3) In order to supervise the utilization efficiency of capital, it is necessary to improve the method of exercising the right of ownership in economy; 4) In order to improve the utilization effect of capital, it is necessary to ensure the circulation of funds in society; and 5) It is necessary to improve the coordinated system of social welfare related to economic activities, under the cooperation of the leadership of enterprises, the trade union, and various organizations of intellectuals.

CHINESE CULTURAL EXHIBIT ENDS IN BUDAPEST

OW302037 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 30 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition of Chinese works published in Hungary, jointly sponsored by the Hungarian Eotvos Lorand University and orientalists from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, ended here today. Various Chinese books published in Hungarian over the past 35 years were on display, including classical and modern works of literature. The exhibition opened on November 9.

TUNISIAN INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Feted by XINHUA Director

OW251160 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Mu Qing, director-general of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, this evening gave a banquet for Abderrazak Kefi, minister of information of the Republic of Tunisia, and his party. They had a friendly conversation. The Tunisian ambassador to China, Ridha Bachbaouab, was present.

The Tunisian guests arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of Mu Qing. While in Beijing, Abderrazak Kefi will discuss with Mu Qing press cooperation between the two countries.

Meets Deng Liqun

OW261324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, head of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, this afternoon met Abderrazak Kefi, Tunisian minister of information.

Deng Liqun said journalists were a bridge between peoples, and strengthening press cooperation would play a great role in deepening the friendship between China and Tunisia. "We should create still better conditions for press cooperation between our countries to increase our understanding of the Arab peoples," he added.

Kefi said contacts between the Chinese and Tunisian press had always been friendly and firm. "We will continue to strengthen these friendly contacts so that our two peoples can better understand each other," he said.

After the meeting, Deng hosted a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Kefi and their party. Attending were Ridha Bachbaouab, Tunisian ambassador to China; and Mu Qing and Zeng Jianhui director-general and deputy director general of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

This morning, Mu Qing and Kefi held talks on press cooperation.

Holds Talks With Wan Li

OW281335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li here this afternoon met and had friendly conversation with Abderrazak Kefi, Tunisian Minister of information, and his party.

Welcoming the guests, Wan Li said he hoped that the journalists of the two countries would strengthen their cooperation and made constant contributions to improving mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries.

Kefi said he had very good talks with the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the Ministry of Radio and Television. The two sides agreed to give publicity to conditions of the two countries through mass media so as to deepen the mutual understanding between the two peoples, he said.

Present were Mu Qing, director-general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Ridha Bachbaouab, Tunisian ambassador to China. Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, held talks with the Tunisian minister on furthering cooperation in radio and television broadcasting this morning. This evening, Ambassador Bachbaouab hosted a dinner for the China visit of the Tunisian information minister.

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Minister Concludes Visit

OW301125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1029 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Abderrazak Kefi, Tunisian minister of information, left here for home today after concluding his visit to China. Seeing the minister off at the airport were Mu Qing, director-general of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and Ridha Bachbaouab, Tunisian ambassador to China.

During his stay in China, Kefi held talks with Mu Qing and Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television. On November 28, Mu Qing and Kefi signed a summary of talks between China and Tunisia on journalism on behalf of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the Ministry of Radio and Television and the Tunisian Information Ministry.

According to the summary, the information institutions of the two countries will coordinate their positions and actions in international organizations and institutions concerned with making joint efforts to establish a new world news order with just and balanced development. China will give active support to the news agency pool of non-aligned countries. The summary also says that XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and TUNIS AFRIQUE PRESSES will carry out exchanges in news and journalism. The radio and television institutions of the two countries will also exchange programs.

The summary also stipulated that news organizations of the two countries will exchange delegations and documents so as to deepen mutual understanding between the two peoples and promote the unity of the two countries and their economic development and social progress.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS MOROCCAN DELEGATION

OW271430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Wan Li met here today with a Moroccan delegation led by Abderrahmane Bourri, president of the General Council of Equipment Ministry, in the Great Hall of the People. Present on the occasion were Li Menghua and Lu Jindong, minister and vice minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

The delegation arrived in Beijing November 25. They will leave for Shanghai tomorrow and visit Hangzhou, Nanjing and other cities in south China before leaving for home.

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO EGYPT

OW261456 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, November 26 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese educational delegation left here for Algeria today after a week-long visit to this country. The Chinese delegation, headed by Vice-Minister of Education Peng Peiyun, visited universities here and discussed with their Egyptian counterparts broader cooperation between the two countries in higher education.

President of Cairo University Hassan Hamdy Wednesday hosted a banquet in honor of the Chinese delegation in the name of Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Mustafa Kamal Hilmi who was away on a visit abroad.

Arrives in Algeria

OW271032 Beijing XINHUA in English 0925 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Algiers, November 25 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese education delegation arrived here this afternoon for a good-will visit. The delegation, led by Peng Peiyun, vice-minister of

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the Chinese Ministry of Education, was greeted at the airport by Mustapha Boukari, secretary-general of the Algerian Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. Chinese Ambassador Lu Weizhao was present at the airport.

During its stay in Algeria, the delegation will have talks with Algerian education officials. The Chinese guests will also visit several establishments in the country's departments of Algiers, Constantine and Tizi-Ouzou.

CPPCC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO EGYPT

OW010232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference left here this morning for a week-long friendly visit to Egypt at the invitation of Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, speaker of the Shura Council of Egypt.

The delegation, headed by Vice-Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee Xiao Hua, is the first CPPCC National Committee delegation to visit Egypt. During the visit, it will go in for some friendly activities, in an effort to establish contacts between the CPPCC National Committee and the Shura Council of Egypt and promote mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Egyptian peoples.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were Lu Zhengcao, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Muhammad A. ash-Shalabi, interim charge d'affaires of the Egyptian Embassy here.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT MEETS CPC DELEGATION HEAD

OW220316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Conakry, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure met here today with Li Rui, deputy head of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

Li, who is leading a CPC delegation to the 12th national congress of Toure's state party of Guinea, handed the president a telegram from CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang congratulating Toure on his re-election to general secretary at the party's congress.

Delegation Departs Guinea

LD251600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Conakry, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Li Rui, delegate of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and deputy head of the CPC Organization Department, left here for home this evening after attending the 12th national congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea.

Last night, Li Rui called on Dmantang Camara, permanent secretary of the National Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the Guinean National People's Assembly. They exchanged views on further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties. On behalf of the CPC, Li Rui invited the Democratic Party to send a delegation to visit China, and Camara accepted the invitation.

PRC INDUSTRY DELEGATION CONCLUDES MALI VISIT

OW222054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Bamako, November 21 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation headed by Qin Zhongda, minister of chemical industry, concluded its visit to Mali and left here for home this evening.

During its stay, President Moussa Traore received Qin Zhongda on November 18. On November 21, all members of the delegation were received by Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union; and Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation.

The delegation came as guest of the Malian Government to attend the ceremony for commissioning a pharmaceutical plant built with Chinese assistance. On November 18, Qin Zhongda and Malian Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs Ngolo Traore signed a certificate for the handing-over of the pharmaceutical plant.

UPPER VOLTA PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC TRADE GROUP

OW251216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Lome, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Upper Volta head of state and President of the National Council Thomas Sankara today received a Chinese economy and trade delegation headed by Sun Fang, vice president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and had a cordial and friendly talk with them, according to reports from Ouagadougou.

In the talks, Sankara stressed the necessity to further develop the two countries' friendly relations especially in the economic field. He hoped to increase cooperation in animal husbandry and biogas production. Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim Zheng Zhaoxing was present.

Before the meeting, Sankara, accompanied by Sun Fang and Zheng Zhaoxing, visited the China economy and trade exhibition being held for the first time in Upper Volta.

PRC UN REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICA

OW300144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations should call upon the international community to bring greater pressure on South Africa and compel it to implement the U.N. plan for the independence of Namibia, Chinese Deputy Permanent Representative Liang Yufan said here today.

Addressing the U.N. General Assembly, the Chinese representative recalled that the Security Council adopted Resolution 435 on the realization of independence in Namibia five years ago. But the South African authorities, he pointed out, "resorted to all kinds of maneuvers and kept raising side issues in their attempt to obstruct and sabotage the process."

"To link the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is yet another pretext brought forth by South Africa last year to delay the implementation of Resolution 435," Liang Yufan noted.

He went on to say that the South African authorities are fostering pro-South African forces inside Namibia in the hope of an "internal settlement." At the same time they are intensifying their military buildup, ruthlessly suppressing the national liberation movement led by SWAPO and imprisoning and executing patriots in Namibia in a vain attempt to weaken the national liberation forces of Namibia.

The Chinese representative denounced South Africa's military threats and armed provocations against those southern African countries who support the struggle of the Namibian people for independence.

"The above criminal acts of the South African authorities are inseparable from the connivance and support of a certain superpower," he observed.

He declared that "the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Namibian people and South African people in their struggle for national liberation, support the African frontline states in their struggle to safeguard national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and provide them with assistance that is within our capabilities."

PRC LABOR MINISTER TALKS WITH CANADIAN COUNTERPART

OW301047 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Shouyi, China's minister of labor and personnel, held talks with Andre Ouellet, Canadian minister of labor, in the Working People's Palace of Culture here this morning.

Zhao said Ouellet's visit was a good beginning for further exchanges, stronger relations and closer cooperation between the two countries. The ministers also discussed questions of common concern, including employment, retirement, and construction of small cities and towns. Among those taking part in the talks were Li Yunchuan, vice-minister of labor and personnel, and Canadian ambassador to China, Michel C. Gauvin.

The Canadian delegation arrived here yesterday evening at the invitation of the Ministry of Labor and Personnel. They will also tour Xian, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou. Minister Zhao will also entertain the Canadian group at a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

NPC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MEXICO, COLOMBIA

OW261211 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the National People's Congress led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, left here by air this morning on a friendly visit to Mexico and Colombia.

Deputy head of the delegation is Zeng Tao, member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice-chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, and members of the delegation are NPC deputies Xiang Chunyi, Zeng Dingshi and He Haoju. The delegation is scheduled to begin its visit to Mexico on November 29 at the invitation of the Mexican Senate and visit Colombia between December 8 and 15 at the invitation of the Colombian Congress.

Before boarding the plane, Peng Chong said in an interview with XINHUA that the current visit aims at strengthening the NPC's contacts with its Mexican and Colombian counterparts and promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between China and Latin American countries. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mexico and Colombia, new progress has been made in their economic, scientific and cultural exchanges and their friendly cooperation, Peng Chong said. He said that during its visit, the delegation will meet with parliamentary leaders of Mexico and Colombia, and have extensive contacts with people of various circles to make friends and learn the experiences of the two countries in their economic construction. He expressed the belief that the visit will be a success.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, Eugenio Anguiano, Mexican ambassador to China, and Enrique Posada, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Colombian Embassy here.

Arrives in Mexico City

OW301345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Peng Chong of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee said in a written statement at the airport here this afternoon that he and the NPC delegation led by him came to discuss with their Mexican counterparts and other leaders matters of common concern.

The delegation came at the invitation of the Mexican Senate and was received at the airport by Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, chairman of the Grand Committee of the Senate, and some other senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies.

In his short statement upon his arrival, Peng Chong said: "The relations between China and Mexico are excellent." In addition to discussions of matters of common concern, the delegates will make extensive friendly contacts and learn from Mexico's experience in economic and other fields. Present at the airport were the chairman of Mexico-China Friendship Association, Maria Elena Torres; chairman of the Mexican Society of Friends of People's China, Ricardo Pozas Arciniega; Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Li Chao and other public figures.

JI PENGFEI FETES VISITING PERUVIAN DELEGATION

OW290055 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, said here this evening the Chinese Communist Party is willing to develop its relations with friendly political parties from various countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect. Ji Pengfei, concurrently a state councillor, said this at the banquet he gave in honor of Javier Alva Orlandini, general secretary of the Peruvian Popular Action Party and second vice-president of Peru, and a delegation from the Peruvian Popular Action Party he is leading, in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

He said the delegation's current visit to China plays great role in deepening the friendship between the two peoples, the two countries and the two parties in particular. The exchange of views on some international issues and bilateral relations between the two sides is conducive to increasing the mutual understanding so as to bring their relations closer. He expressed the hope that the Chinese Communist Party and the Peruvian Popular Action Party would strengthen their contracts and cooperation.

Alvan said they have been warmly received by the Chinese party and government leaders ever since their arrival in China. "This visit offers us the opportunity to exchange views with the Chinese Communist Party", he said. Through talks, he said, they found that despite the distance between Peru and China, feelings of the peoples of the two countries are very close. Alva paid warm tribute to the Chinese people who have won tremendous achievements in recent years, saying that he hoped the two countries will coordinate their actions and work for a constant development of friendship between the two peoples.

Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended the banquet. The Peruvian guests arrived here this afternoon after trips to Shanghai and Hangzhou. This afternoon Qian Liren held talks with Alva.

BEIJING MUNICIPAL DELEGATION ENDS PERUVIAN VISIT

OW281732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, November 28 (XINHUA) -- A Beijing municipal delegation headed by Mayor Chen Xitong ended a seven-day visit to Peru this morning with an agreement linking Beijing and Lima as sister-cities. Lima is the first Latin American capital to establish such a link with Beijing.

Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry and First Vice-President Fernando Schwalb met the delegation during its visit. The delegation also had talks with Mayor of Lima Eduardo Orrego and Mayor-elect Alfonso Barrantes Lingan.

PRC, CHILE HOLD TRADE TALKS IN BEIJING

OW291055 Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Brigadier General Sergio Perez, vice president of the Executive of the Corporation for the Promotion of Production of Chile, today explored channels to achieve a balanced growth of their bilateral trade.

In the talks between Zheng Tuobin and the Chilean enterprises delegation led by Perez here this morning, both sides briefed each other on the development of economy and trade of their own countries and reviewed the trade between the two countries in recent years. They also discussed the possibilities of expanding China's export to Chile.

Attending the talks were Wang Pinqing, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Benjamin Opazo Brull, Chilean ambassador to China.

Wan Li Meets Delegation

OW291105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with an enterprises delegation from Chile led by Brigadier General Sergio Perez, vice-president of the Executive of the Corporation for the Promotion of Production of Chile.

Welcoming the guests, Wan Li said their visit is helpful to developing friendly relations and cooperation between China and Chile. Both China and Chile are Pacific and developing countries, so they can further economic and trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, he added.

Perez said that his group has come to seek new areas of trade beneficial to both countries. Chile and China are both developing their rich resources, and they could have more economic exchanges and contacts in science and technology, he said.

Wan Li also briefed the guests on China's economy. He reaffirmed that China will continue its policy of opening to the outside world.

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PRC TRADE UNION OFFICIAL MEETS BOLIVIAN GUEST

OW261626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Wang Jiachong, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions [ACFTU], today met and feted a delegation from the Central Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Workers led by its communications secretary Edgardo Vasquez Tapia.

They discussed the work of trade union federations and exchanged views on issues of common interest in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation arrived here yesterday on a friendship visit to China as guests of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON IMPROVING PARTY LEADERSHIP

HK010914 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Uphold and Improve Party Leadership"]

[Text] Upholding and improving party leadership is one of the basic principles running through the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." We should clearly understand why party leadership must be upheld and improved and how we can achieve this purpose through the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." This is of great significance to the enhancement of the political consciousness of all comrades in the party and to the successful fulfillment of the overall party rectification which has just begun. This will enable our party to be more competent to lead the people of all nationalities throughout the country to win a great victory in our socialist modernization drive.

The proletariat must have its own independent political party and must uphold the leadership of this party in the revolution and construction cause. This is a basic point of view of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on the theory of party consolidation. Engels pointed out: "In order to be so strong as to win victory at the critical juncture, (Marx and I have consistently adhered to this position since 1847), the proletariat must organize a special political party, a party of the conscious class, which is different from and antagonistic to all other political parties." Lenin pointed out that party leadership must continue to be upheld under the condition of the proletarian dictatorship. He said: "...All political and economic work of the state power must be led by the awakened vanguard of the working class -- the Communist Party." Whether in the period of the neodemocratic revolution or in the period of socialist revolution and construction, Comrade Mao Zedong consistently stressed that party leadership must be upheld. He pointed out: "The CPC is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese nation. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." When our party suffered the serious sabotage by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and our country experienced catastrophe caused by the 10 years of internal disorder, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, on behalf of the party central leadership, repeatedly reiterated that party leadership must be upheld and improved. He also put forward a series of particular measures to safeguard the party theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to ensure that our party could smoothly accomplish the historical task of setting things to rights and could usher in a bright and beautiful spring.

In view of some people's confused ideas on the issue of party leadership after the downfall of the "gang of four," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The ties between our party and the masses and the leadership of our party over China's socialist cause are formed through the struggles of the past 60 years. The party cannot be divorced from the party. No force can change this situation." This represents a scientific conclusion of the historical experience. When China was a semicolonial and semifeudal society, many people with lofty ideals and revolutionary parties waged brave struggles for the independence of the motherland and the emancipation of the nation, but they did not succeed. It was only after the CPC, the proletarian vanguard, stepped onto the historical stage that the revolution in China took on an entirely new look. Our party has forged close flesh-and-blood ties with the masses in the prolonged revolutionary struggle and eventually led the people of all nationalities throughout the country to successfully overthrow the three major enemies and to found the People's Republic. "Without the Communist Party, there would be no New China." This eulogy is pronounced from the bottom of the hearts of the Chinese people. It is also an irrefutable conclusion of the whole modern history of China. Comrade Deng Xiaoping raised this historical conclusion to clear away, in a fundamental way, the confusion in the minds of some people, especially some young people.

For lack of historical and political knowledge, a small number of young people blindly believe in the so-called democracy of the capitalist society and favor the multiparty system in capitalist countries.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping incisively pointed out: The multiparty system does not represent the interests of the broad masses of laboring people. It is just a reflection of the internal strife and competition within the bourgeoisie. It also indicates that people under this system lack common ideals. He pointed out sharply: "This state of affairs just reflects the weak point rather than the strong point of the capitalist system." In our country, the exploitation system has been abolished, and the people throughout the country are sharing common fundamental interests and lofty ideals, which are to build and develop socialism and to realize communism. For this reason, we can be united under the leadership of the Communist Party, and we need not and should not adopt the multiparty system as the capitalist countries do. There are also many parties in our country, but they all serve the socialist cause under the premise of accepting the leadership of the Communist Party. Upholding the leadership of the Communist Party is an unshakable principle. During the "Cultural Revolution," the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques agitated people to "discard party committees for the revolution." Party organizations thus were all sabotaged. The masses in all parts of the country also divided into two or several warring factions and were drawn into endless conflicts.

The serious consequence caused by this turmoil remains fresh in the people's memory. This proves, from the negative side, that when the leadership of the Communist Party in China is shaken, the country will be split, thrown into turmoil, and dragged backward, and there will be no social progress. In 1978 and 1979, a handful of people in society advocated so-called "democracy" by discarding party committees. Because of firm criticism by the party and strong opposition by the vast majority of the people, this farce could not get anywhere and came to a quick end. If we had connived at or taken a laissez-faire attitude toward these activities in those days, the process of our socialist modernization might once again be disturbed.

A small number of people, though recognizing that there must be the leadership of the Communist Party in the revolution, deny that party leadership is a necessity for socialist construction. Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out: "Without the leadership of the Communist Party, it is impossible to make socialist revolution, to ensure the proletarian dictatorship, and to conduct socialist construction." Here, inseparable and inherent relations exist between the party leadership, socialist revolution, the proletarian dictatorship or the people's democratic dictatorship, and socialist construction. If party leadership is abolished, all other things will be merely empty talk. Since the founding of our republic, although we have undergone many twists and turns in our economic construction, we still have established an independent and rather comprehensive industrial system and national economic system within not too long a time and have achieved the beginnings of prosperity in our country with the level of the material and cultural livelihood of the people being improved markedly. This is a fact obvious to all, but it would be completely impossible to score all these achievements without the people's democratic dictatorship, without the socialist system, and without the leadership of the Communist Party. Similarly, in order to realize the four modernizations, it is still necessary to uphold the leadership of the Communist Party.

When finding that our party has committed mistakes, especially some serious mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution," some other people think that our party is no longer qualified to exercise leadership. This viewpoint is certainly incorrect. Like anyone in the world, it is impossible for a political party to prevent committing any mistakes. The question is what attitude it takes toward its mistakes. Although our party has committed various mistakes, including some serious ones, these mistakes can only be placed in a secondary position as compared with our party's contributions to the people in its history of more than 60 years. Moreover, these mistakes all have been corrected by the party itself without the intervention of any other forces. It was also our party itself that smashed the "gang of four" according to the people's will and on behalf of the people's interests. Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly pointed out: As a matter of course, party leadership cannot completely avoid mistakes, but this can never become the reason for weakening or abolishing party leadership.

The demand for weakening or even abolishing party leadership will never be tolerated by the people. "In fact, this will only lead to a situation of anarchy and will lead to the disintegration and collapse of the socialist cause." As far as the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques are concerned, they are the enemy of the people, and are also the enemy of the party. The evils they have done should not be charged to the account of the party. Although they once held high positions in the party and even dominated everything in an impervious way, our party still finally defeated them. This demonstrates that our party is powerful and hopeful.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping expounds in an all-round way the necessity of persisting in the party leadership based on ample historical viewpoints and other factors such as practical political and economic reality in our country, the development of the party itself and so forth. All these will have an important bearing on the new historical period in the future. While fully affirming the necessity of persisting in the party leadership, Comrade Deng Xiaoping never conceals the fact that problems and the seamy side of things have occurred within the party. He relentlessly exposes and criticizes them and time and again points out that we should strengthen discipline and carry out rectification of incorrect work style and party rectification. He emphasizes: "To persist in the party leadership, we should do our utmost to improve the party leadership."

During the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques severely sabotaged our party. They mercilessly dealt blows at and persecuted the broad masses of party members and cadres who upheld the correct line of the party, and exercised feudal and fascist dictatorship in localities, departments, and units under their control. In the meantime, they did everything possible to incite anarchic ideological trends so that the ideology, work style, discipline, and organization of the party were severely sabotaged. All this greatly impaired the prestige of our party among the people.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, the CPC Central Committee has done a series of work and carried out a series of struggles to bring order out of chaos, and restore and enhance the combat effectiveness of our party. The party has corrected in an all-round way the "leftist" mistakes committed during and before the "Great Cultural Revolution" and reaffirmed the Marxist ideological, political, and organizational lines. All these have laid a solid and substantial foundation for persisting in the party leadership in the new historical period and improving the party leadership. Our party has properly handled many important problems left over from history, systematically summed up historical experience since the founding of the People's Republic, done the work of structural reforms and readjusted leading bodies at various levels and dealt blows at serious economic crimes and other severe criminal activities. It has also carried out struggles to correct various acts which harm the interests of the state and people and restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and promoted socialist and communist ideological education. Through this work and struggle, the party's work style and organization have been initially consolidated and the conditions of the party have been markedly improved. A healthy force now occupies a dominant position within the party.

However, we should realize that in the process of busily carrying out the above-mentioned work and struggle, there is not enough time for our party to completely and systematically solve many problems occurring in the party's ideology, work style, and organization. It has not yet carried out extensive and all-round education for party members and the pernicious influence of the 10 years of internal disorder has not been eliminated. Under the new historical conditions of implementing an open-door policy toward foreign countries and a policy of enlivening the domestic policy, there is more influence and corrosion of capitalist decadent ideology and remnant feudal ideology. We have not yet carried out forceful work and struggle to resist and overcome such corrosion.

All these have given rise to the present severe impurity in the party's ideology, work style, and organization. Apart from that, our party has not yet fully adapted itself in many aspects to the new situation and new tasks concerning the socialist modernization programs. Obviously, it is still a strenuous task to improve party leadership.

We know that severe problems have occurred inside the party and that it is necessary and urgent to improve party leadership. However, we should also realize that our purpose in persisting in and improving party leadership is not to shake off or weaken party leadership. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has stressed: "We must persist in the party leadership and the socialist system. Party leadership and socialist system should be improved. However, we are not allowed to carry out bourgeois liberalization and anarchism."

This means: First, we should persist in the party leadership; and second, we should improve party leadership. Persisting in party leadership is a prerequisite for improving it. Our purpose in improving party leadership is to persist in party leadership. If we depart from this purpose to talk about a so-called "improvement," we will follow the wrong tract of deviating from the party leadership. The reason why we should oppose bourgeois liberalization is because it has tried to obliterate the essential differences between the two kinds of social systems and the two types of political parties and because it has tried to use the features of the capitalist system and bourgeois political parties to "improve" our society and our party. The reason why the viewpoint on socialist alienation are wrong is because they have intended to use the "way to overcome alienation" to explain the present reforms. They are not helpful for the improvement of our socialist system. On the contrary, they might encourage some people to cast doubt upon the socialist system and party leadership. Once they consider problems from the stand of our party, it is not difficult for those comrades who hold such viewpoints to discover that they have made mistakes in their theoretical study and propaganda.

The party leadership includes the leadership over various fronts and work. At present, we should particularly strengthen party leadership over the ideological front. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has smashed the spiritual shackles imposed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on the people and led the campaign of the emancipation of the minds, which is of far-reaching significance. A vivid and thriving situation has occurred on the ideological and cultural front in our country. There is no doubt that the party has greatly improved its leadership over the ideological and cultural front. However, while we are attaching importance to overcoming the "leftist" deviation, we have not paid sufficient attention to and carried out effective struggle against the rightist deviation. Some party members have turned a blind eye to ideology which runs counter to Marxism and socialism. Some of them have even gone so far as to openly disseminate various decadent ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and spread the feelings of distrusting the socialist and communist cause and the party leadership. If we let such a state of affairs continue to exist and spread unchecked, our party and the entire socialist cause will be destroyed.

Therefore, it is our pressing task to strengthen party leadership over the ideological front and overcome weakness and laxness on the front. There is no doubt that we should continue unswervingly to implement the "double hundred" policy on the ideological front. The "double hundred" policy is a Marxist policy of the proletariat. With regard to academic and theoretical matters, we should correct erroneous ideological theories and develop the correct ones by adopting the methods of democratic discussions and criticisms. We should strengthen the Marxist leading position on the ideological front. The "double hundred" policy is not a policy of bourgeois liberalization.

We should uphold the four basic principles and severely criticize and carry out necessary struggle against any ideological trends which cast doubt upon or negate the four basic principles.

The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has adopted a decision on party rectification. Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun delivered important speeches at the session. All these are the new and powerful ideological weapons for persisting in and improving the party leadership. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly pointed out: On the basis of conscientiously studying the new party Constitution, we should rectify the work style and organization of the party. This is one of the four political guarantees; that we will adhere to the socialist road and concentrate our efforts to promote the modernization programs. The party rectification is truly a matter of important and far-reaching significance. The purpose of this party rectification is not limited to rectifying the party's work style. It is an all-found party rectification which rectifies the ideology, work style, discipline, and organization of the party. This has manifested our party's firm confidence and determination in persisting in and improving the party leadership. People of various nationalities throughout the country have placed high hopes on the party rectification. Party organizations at various levels and comrades of the entire party should not let the party and the people down. At present, comrades of the entire party are conscientiously studying documents for party rectification, conducting criticism and self-criticism, and eliminating spiritual pollution. This is an encouraging step in all-round party rectification. We must rally closely to the party, carry out conscientious and down-to-earth work, and strive for complete victory in the party rectification. In so doing, we will build our party into a staunch core leading the socialist modernization programs.

YU QIULI SPEECH ON ARMY, PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK300325 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 83 p 4

[Speech by Yu Qiuli at Beijing forum of veteran comrades held by RENMIN RIBAO on 24 November: "Making a Success of Party Rectification is of Vital Significance to the Building of the People's Army"]

[Text] The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification," and the speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun made at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee are powerful ideological weapons for us in doing a good job in party rectification, and in opposing spiritual pollution. The implementation of the "Resolution" and the two speeches is of great significance for doing well in the current party rectification, for strengthening the ideological and organizational construction of the party, and for building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization.

On party rectification, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yu have laid special stress on weeding out "people of three categories," and regard it as an important criterion for not doing a superficial job of party rectification. The "people of three categories" are an ambitious political force that opposes and injures the party, and the most unstable factor inside the party. To our army, the weeding out of the "people of three categories" is of particularly important significance. Our army is the mainstay of the people's democratic dictatorship; we are the bearers of the gun barrels. Whether the gun barrels are held in the hands of Marxists concerns the security or danger of the state. If those "people of three categories" hidden deep are not thoroughly weeded out, there will be hidden danger.

It is very timely and very important for Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun to propose that it is necessary to oppose bourgeois ideological influences and spiritual pollution.

Regarding our army, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the political and ideological work in the army has been greatly strengthened, and the mental outlook of the cadres and fighters is getting better and better; and this is the mainstream. Nonetheless, bourgeois humanism and the so-called theory of "alienation" spread by some people are influential for the army. Some people in the literary and art circles "look for money," and some people in the army are also involved.

The essence of spiritual pollution is to spread all sorts and forms of decadent and moribund ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, and to disseminate a mood of lacking confidence in the socialist and communist cause and the leadership of the PRC. This is not in accordance with the purpose of the founding of our army, and the nature of our army. If spiritual pollution is not opposed and resisted, but allowed to spread unchecked, it will slacken our militancy and weaken the combat power of the army; under such circumstances it will be difficult for the army to fulfill the heavy responsibility of safeguarding the motherland and the four modernizations. Only when we resolutely resist and eliminate spiritual pollution will the whole army preserve a high level of ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, and will we be able to persist in the correct orientation of the construction of the People's Army, to carry forward the fine tradition of our army, and to cultivate the spirit advocated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping; namely "the spirit of revolution with full exertion, the spirit of strict observance of discipline and self-sacrifice, the spirit of selflessness and considerations for others before oneself, the spirit of conquering all enemies and all difficulties, and the spirit of persisting in revolutionary optimism and surmounting every difficulty to strive for victory."

The study and implementation of the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and the speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun is an important item of work for the whole party and the whole army at present.

First, it is primarily necessary to exert efforts in studying well the documents. Only when we understand the content of the documents accurately in an overall way, have a profound grasp of the spiritual essence of the documents, and correctly master the policy, principle, and measures, will we be able to lay a foundation for doing a good job in party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution. This is because only when we study the documents well can we raise our political and ideological consciousness, and strengthen our ability in distinguishing right from wrong, so that we may expose and overcome problems in impurity of ideology, style, and organization, recognize and weed out the "people of three categories" and their staff officers, and carry on thorough elimination of and effective resistance against spiritual pollution. In avoiding doing a superficial job in party rectification, we must first avoid doing a superficial job in our study.

Second, it is necessary to correctly unfold criticism and self-criticism. During the current party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution, the key lies in the active and correct unfolding of criticism and self-criticism if problems are to be truly solved with no aftermath. Failure to practice criticism is a universal problem in CPC organizations at various levels in the army. To solve this problem, it is necessary to heighten the sense of political responsibility of every CPC member; in particular, it is necessary for leading cadres to play an exemplary role, and to take the lead in unfolding criticism and self-criticism. In practicing criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to be serious and earnest; at the same time, it is necessary to seek truth from facts, and to aim at helping those criticized. However, we should not raise criticism to the higher plane of principle. Only thus can we achieve the aim of clarifying ideology, correcting mistakes, uniting the comrades, making progress together.

Third, it is necessary to strictly master the demarcation of policies. The weeding out of the "people of three categories" and the elimination of spiritual pollution involve a very strong sense of policy.

We should be resolute in our attitude and steady in action. It is necessary to distinguish between those comrades who have committed mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution," including those comrades who have committed serious mistakes, and the "people of three categories." In cases where organizational handling of cases is involved, it is necessary to clarify the facts, and make sure the materials are accurate. None of those belonging to the "people of three categories" should be overlooked; and we should not mistakenly determine someone as being one of the "people of three categories" when he is not.

Regarding the elimination of spiritual pollution, it is necessary to make a strict distinction between errors in ideological understanding, errors in theoretical viewpoints, and violations of law belonging to the nature of the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. Generally speaking, problems involving spiritual pollution are contradictions among the people; they should mainly be solved through thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work, and through criticism and self-criticism. When making criticism, it is necessary to adopt the Marxist stand; we should not oppose rightism with "leftism." In addition, we should also pay attention to exercising sound judgment on the scope and demarcation of spiritual pollution, and should not speak of everything as spiritual pollution. For instance, as our life is getting better today, some people like to put on better clothes and enjoy better food; we cannot describe this as spiritual pollution; at the same time, we should make a distinction between being well-off through labor and "looking for money in everything." As to those criminals who produce and disseminate duplicates of pornographic videotapes, pictures, and books, their problems are of another nature, and they should be dealt with in accordance with the law and the seriousness of their cases.

So long as we study the documents well and in earnest, correctly unfold criticism and self-criticism, and strictly master the demarcation lines of policies, we are sure to fulfill the task of party rectification in an all-round way.

VETERAN COMRADES DISCUSS PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK301431 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 83 p 4

[Report: "RENMIN RIBAO Invites Some Old Comrades in Beijing To Attend a Discussion Meeting on Party Rectification"]

[Text] At the time when the whole party is conscientiously studying the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification," RENMIN RIBAO invited some veteran comrades in Beijing to a forum at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 24 November. The veteran comrades present at the forum unanimously supported the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and the speeches delivered by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Linking the practice of our party and their personal experience in the past, they expressed many of their incisive views concerning the necessity, importance, and urgency of party rectification; preventing party rectification from just going through the motions; confidence on party rectification; the elimination of spiritual pollution and straightening out of party style; the basic principles, policies, and methods for party rectification; the weighty political responsibilities of veteran cadres; and other problems.

Present at the forum were the following veteran comrades (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Ma Guorui, Wang Congwu, Shuai Mengqi (female), Yu Qiuli, Li Chang, Li Baohua, Zou Yu, Yang Xianzhen, Zhang Guangnian, Luo Qiong (Female), Duan Junyi, Zhao Jianmin, Zhao Yimin, Rong Gaotang, Hao Shengqi, Gao Yangwen, Mei Yi, Cheng Zihua, Zeng Zhi (female), Jiang Nanxiang, Liao Hansheng, Bo Yibo, and other comrades.

The comrades present at the occasion held that party rectification is a major issue concerning the whole party and the people of the whole country.

It is related to the future and destiny of the party and state and the success or failure of the building of the four modernizations. The serious impurities in ideology, style of work, and organization existing within the party as pointed out in the "Decision" must be thoroughly solved. The "people of three categories" are political forces with wild ambition who oppose and harm our party. They are also factors which cause unrest within the party. If they are not thoroughly weeded out, they are bound to be a hidden peril. However, some leading comrades lack understanding of the harm caused by the "people of three categories" and have failed to maintain their vigilance. Some are so indifferent and apathetic as to treat the matter lightly and tolerate these people. If this problem is not earnestly solved, it will be endless trouble for the future. Some party cadres lack their due party spirit. They try to take advantage of their power and position to seek personal gains and to engage in unhealthy tendencies. They are seriously affected by bureaucratism and are divorced from the masses. They have forgotten that wholeheartedly serving the people is the purpose of our party. The comrades working in theoretical and literary and art circles must stand in the forefront of eliminating spiritual pollution. Some theoretical workers have regarded idealism as materialism and metaphysics as dialectics. Following the steps of the bourgeois scholars, they have prattled about abstract humanism and have given enormous publicity to "alienation." It is high time for us to solve these problems.

Can the current party rectification be done well? The comrades present at the occasion held that a number of comrades within and outside the party lack confidence on party rectification. In the party organizations of some localities, there indeed existed the complicated circumstances of simultaneous existence of the correct and the mistaken, correct work style and incorrect work style, party members and the "people of three categories," and party spirit and factionalism, which were the reasons for some comrades' lacking confidence on party rectification. However, we must not be misled by such complicated phenomena. Provided the broad ranks of party members and cadres will firmly stand on the correct side, take an active part in the struggle, and constantly expand the healthy forces within the party, the problems can be gradually solved and we will certainly be able to triumphantly accomplish the great mission of party rectification. If the leading cadres, in particular, can set an example, take the lead in carrying out criticism and self-criticism, correct their mistakes in the course of studying documents, and let the masses witness the practical results of party rectification and the promise of straightening out party style and resuming and carrying forward the fine tradition of our party, the problem of the masses within and outside the party lacking confidence on party rectification will be solved.

The comrades held that the work of party rectification is strongly related to policies. We must be resolute and also steady in weeding out the "people of three categories" and eliminating spiritual pollution. It is necessary to differentiate the comrades who have made mistakes, including serious mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution," from the "people of three categories." The facts and materials of those people that should be organizationally handled must be accurate. None of those who are proved to be the "people of three categories" must be allowed to escape unpunished. Those who do not belong to the "people of three categories" must not be mistakenly handled. Concerning the elimination of spiritual pollution, we must make a clear distinction between the mistakes based on ideological understanding and theoretical viewpoint and the mistakes committed by violating the criminal law. The matter of spiritual pollution on ideological and theoretical fronts belongs to the contradiction among the people and it must be solved by conducting meticulous ideological work and by carrying out criticism and self-criticism. While carrying out criticism, it is necessary to present the facts and reason things out, seek truth from facts, and aim at helping others, and not to exaggerate the problems, still less try to make use of the "left" deviation to attack the right. As for the offenders who reproduce and disseminate pornographic videos, pictures, and periodicals, this is a problem of a different nature. They must be punished by law according to the seriousness of their crimes.

These veteran comrades who braved untold dangers during the revolutionary war years and struggled for several decades said in all earnestness that it is everybody's duty to participate in party rectification. Old comrades are duty-bound and should shoulder great responsibilities. Most of the veteran comrades have undergone the different stages of the Chinese revolution and have stood the test of successes and failures. As they are influential and have rich experience, they must support the work of the second echelon and help the selection of the third echelon. In order to play such a role, they must, first, conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism, make themselves clean, and play an exemplary role with their practical deeds. Only in this way can they live up to the trust and expectations of the party and people.

The forum lasted for more than 3 hours. There was not enough time for all the veteran comrades to speak, so some of them presented the text of their speeches. Qin Chuan, director of RENMIN RIBAO, presided over the forum.

RENMIN RIBAO ON TASKS OF PARTY-MEMBER WRITERS

HK300410 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 83 p 7

[Article by Li Ying: "Urgent Tasks of Party-Member Writers"]

[Text] The important speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee put forth to the whole membership of the Communist Party the tasks of enthusiastically participating in party rectification and of plunging into the struggle against spiritual pollution. The initiation of these two tasks conforms to the trends of the times and has the support of the people and the party. In particular, the thorough implementation of the policy decision of taking the elimination of spiritual pollution to the whole party and the people throughout the country as part of party rectification will, as I see it, significantly contribute to a better turn in the standard of social conduct all over the country and directly promote the building of the two civilizations.

As far as the task for the literary and art front to eliminate spiritual pollution is concerned, many facts have recently been cited which irrefutably have proved that while remarkable achievements already have been scored on the literary and art front, there also exist the quite serious phenomena of spiritual pollution on this front. Those commercialized works with pornographic contents and vulgar interests are without doubt a kind of pollution which should be resolutely eliminated, but there is another kind of pollution which, if compared with the former, is more subtle and dangerous and brings more poison to the minds of our young people. Therefore, strenuous efforts should all the more be made to eliminate it.

This kind of pollution includes some works whose contents are incompatible with Marxist world outlook and go against the four basic principles, although their authors claim to be serious in approaching them. They include works which argue that the concept of "alienation in socialism" should be regarded as the theory in creating works; works which propagate love transcending classes and confuse the demarcation line between just and unjust wars; works which embody ultraindividualism, bourgeois egoism, and the bourgeois theory of human nature; and works which openly spread the idea of bourgeois liberalism and democracy as well as bourgeois liberalization of personality. In the sphere of poetry creation, under the guidance of the so-called theory of "expressing ourselves," some poets blindly pursue the modernist school and some of them express their feelings of despair to reality with elusive metaphors and in an involved and abstruse manner, propagating the suffering of souls which are heavily burdened with despair and expressing their grievances over society by means of enumerating some strange phenomena and obscure expressions and associations. Literary and artistic works such as these may not necessarily have direct pornographic or obscene contents but they are "rotten meat wrapped in red paper" as Lu Xun said, and poison preserved in sugar.

Although they do not directly rail against socialism by naming names, they make use of the imperceptible influence of literature and art to poison the people, in particular, the minds of our young people. They spread in essence decadent ideas of every description of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and the feelings of distrusting socialism, communism, and the party's leadership, thus bringing about a negative political consequence. Although the majority of the writers who have openly spread these theories and created these works are our comrades, there is no denying the fact that some of them made errors while making a normal exploration into literary and artistic matters. This does not mean allowing us to underestimate the serious harm of spiritual pollution. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The harm of spiritual pollution is great enough to bring calamity to the country and the people." He told the army: This pollution is enough to sap the army's moral, to undermine its fighting will, and to disintegrate its fighting capacity. So this pollution has more serious consequences. For this, on no account must the writers who are party members remain indifferent and adopt a liberal attitude, still less turn a blind eye to and even regard this pollution as an embodiment of the lively and vigorous situation in our literature and art and of the "double hundred" policy.

What shook me a lot in this study was that this ideological confusion on the literature and art front and this grievous phenomenon which is unworthy of the party's expectations and which renders the title of "engineers of the human soul" unworthy has shown no significant improvement despite repeated warnings by the party. I remember that at the 1981 symposium on problems on the ideological front, leading comrades of the Central Committee made timely criticism to counter the unhealthy and negative tendencies in our literature and art which were harmful to the people, some people's tendency toward bourgeois liberalism, and the sluggishness and weakness existing in some leaders on the literature and art front in offering leadership over literary and art affairs. For a time afterward, under the call of the CPC Central Committee, the great majority of the literature and art workers did a lot of useful work and made positive contributions in promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization. But, on the other hand, just as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report at the meeting in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun: "The comrades in literature and art circles have not paid full attention to some of the party's suggestions which are of fundamental importance." More than two years have passed since the delivery of these remarks by Comrade Hu Yaobang, but in some comrades, the confused thinking on literature and art and the tendencies toward bourgeois liberalism and toward making spiritual products a commodity in total disregard of social effect not only continue to exist but even develop in some ways to such an extent that the CPC Central Committee once again has had to sound the alarm.

In my opinion, in addition to other reasons for the emergence of this state of affairs, the following two things should be faced squarely.

First, a considerable number of writers, in particular, young ones, take an apathetic attitude toward proletarian politics. Some of them have an extremely incorrect "prejudice" against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and politics, regarding the mention of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and communism as being the same old stuff, orthodox, conservative, ultra-"leftist," and ossified and holding it up to mockery. Some are tired of politics, asserting that the more you are involved in political affairs, the more you are in danger and that politics can smear art -- this "holy thing," -- and at the least can fetter their own art individuality and do great damage to their own thinking in terms of images. Some writers no longer take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as their guide and seek a spiritual prop from the Western bourgeois idealist philosophical school. In this situation and with this state of mind, it naturally is not only impossible for these people to boycott spiritual pollution in a clear-cut manner, but is even hard for them to keep from indulging in creating spiritual pollution.

Second, in the last few years, a sound atmosphere of Marxist criticism has not yet taken shape in literature and art circles. It is badly needed in order to normalize and regularize the conducting of criticism and self-criticism in a comradely and calm manner and in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. Our writers must consciously accept supervision by the masses and take this supervision as a dispensible motive force in our advance. However, at present, having summed up the negative experience of the past in conducting criticism in an oversimplistic way and in a manner of "ruthless struggle and merciless blows," quite a few comrades have gone so far as to wrongly exclude all normal criticisms and to take, intentionally or not, an indulgent attitude toward spiritual pollution. As a consequence, there have emerged such monstrous absurdities as the more one is criticized, the more he is looked up to, and some specific individuals have made a name for themselves by making use of criticisms and even taken pride in "being criticized." Under such an atmosphere, erroneous things can of course unscrupulously pass unimpeded, and Marxism hardly can hold a predominant position in some fields of endeavor and at certain times.

Therefore, I feel it is necessary to fully understand that the effective elimination of spiritual pollution and preservation of the purity of communist ideology constitute a struggle in the ideological sphere under new historical conditions and is also an urgent and protracted fighting task facing every communist. Our party's literary and art workers must first of all foster firm belief in Marxism, resolutely maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee and, at the same time, prevent opposing spiritual pollution from a "leftist" stand, and convince people through reasoning and move them by affection. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "All party members, be they specialists, scholars, writers, or artists, are not allowed to consider themselves as more than an ordinary being and regard themselves as politically wiser than the party, putting themselves in a position to act as they see fit." This remark of Comrade Deng Xiaoping must serve as our motto. An outstanding writer must never and cannot evade political tendentiousness. Engels once cited such outstanding writers as Aeschylus, father of tragedy; Aristophanes, father of comedy; and Dante, Cervantes, Shirley, and Heinrich Heine to forcefully illustrate this point. He also fervently hoped a new Dante would emerge to proclaim the coming of a new era of the proletariat. Being party members and revolutionary writers, we naturally must pay close attention to the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, to revolutionary spirit, and to party spirit. I believe that provided we, as party-member writers and revolutionary writers, strongly realize our own status and roles, consciously and responsibly set demands on ourselves in light of party spirit, take up writing with a sense of writing being a solemn mission, and seriously pursue morality, the minor problems cropping up in the course of continuing to emancipate the mind on the literature and art front can surely be corrected and the predominant position of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can be further consolidated and developed. This not only will prevent committing previous "leftist" mistakes and fettering the literary and art productive forces, but certainly hasten the creation of a new flourishing and healthy literature art situation.

SPIRITUAL POLLUTION DISCUSSED BY NPC MEMBERS

OW301425 Beijing XINHUA in English 30 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China should protect religious activities and continue its open door policies while doing away with ideological contamination, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress said here today.

In panel discussions held as part of the Standing Committee's current session, more than 100 delegates agreed that cultural contamination must be cleared away to allow the country to pursue its modernization programs and develop its cultural and material life.

They also called for the formulation of principles to make clear the differences between correct and incorrect ideology, and asked for regulations to help do away with contamination.

During the discussions, dramatist Cao Yu said overcoming ideological contamination would take time, and he urged that clear lines of demarcation be drawn up to guide the campaign. The NPC Standing Committee should have a deeper understanding of the harm the problem could cause in order to contribute to China's cultural growth, added historian Liu Danian.

Professor Ma Bi (Maa Bih), former director of the Taiwan monthly magazine POLITICAL REVIEW who returned to the mainland in 1981, said establishing governing regulations was the most important part of the current drive. Measures should also be taken to reward good works of literature and art, he said.

Li Qui, deputy head of the Communist Party Central Committee United Front Work Department, said the national Constitution and state policies should be followed when differentiating between ideological contamination and normal religious activities.

Liu Fuzhi on Pornography

OW300601 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- In his report to the Third Meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on dealing severe blows at members of hooligan gangs carrying out criminal activities by using pornographic matters, Minister of Public Security Liu Fuzhi said on 25 November: The struggle jeopardizing social order has been carried out in various parts of the country over the past few months. As a result, social order has begun to take a noticeable turn for the better. The masses of people have enthusiastically responded to the struggle and applauded and supported it.

He said: In this struggle, a number of criminals who produced, reproduced or spread obscene matters have been arrested in various parts of the country, and more than half of them are members of hooligan gangs. The spread of such obscene matters has seriously corrupted cadres, workers and staff members, poisoned young people, caused people to commit crimes, corrupted social values and jeopardized social order, which we must seriously deal with.

Liu Fuzhi said: The main reasons for this problem are: 1) Since implementing the policy of opening to the outside world, we have not effectively criticized and resisted the decadent capitalist ideas of the West, nor have we adopted various controls in time; and 2) ideological and political work has been rather weak in many units and departments, and no one has concerned himself with erroneous ideas and even with criminal activities in various localities.

Liu Fuzhi said: Criminals who have produced, reproduced or spread pornographic matters and who have engaged in hooliganism and carried out criminal activities, especially leaders and key members of hooligan and criminal gangs, must be punished for their crimes of hooliganism according to the "Criminal Law" and the "Decision of Severely Punishing Criminals Who Seriously Jeopardize Social Order" adopted by the NPC Standing Committee on 2 September this year.

Those who also commit other crimes must be punished severely for all these crimes at the same time. However, those criminals who produce, reproduce, sell or organize people to spread obscene books, magazines, pictures, recordings or videotapes and use these as a means to rape or seduce women, to corrupt others or to instigate others to engage in such activities should be distinguished from those who only see or listen to such obscene matters or only pass them around. Those who read and copy obscene books, pictures and other pornographic matters should be dealt with according to the seriousness of their individual cases. At the same time, it is necessary to continue to do a good job in confiscating pornographic matters, to fully mobilize the masses to overcome interference and to completely confiscate such matters. Public security organs should enforce strict control in complex places where pornographic matters are apt to spread, in order to discover and control such criminal activities and to handle and deal blows at them in good time. He also suggested that the relevant units institute and improve the necessary management system, especially the system of management and use of sound and video recording equipment, in order to plug the various loopholes and to prevent lawless elements from using such equipment.

He pointed out: Practice proves that to basically solve the problem of spiritual pollution, it is necessary to mobilize all forces in society to tackle this problem in a comprehensive way. While giving full play to their function of dictatorship and severely and promptly punish serious criminals, the public security organs, as the functioning departments, should coordinate with the departments concerned to further strengthen their work of preventing crimes and educating and rescuing those who have taken a wrong step in life. At the same time, it is suggested that party, government and army institutions and propaganda, cultural and educational departments as well as trade unions, CYL organizations, women's federations and other people's organizations mobilize the masses extensively to strengthen ideological and political work in various aspects and from various angles and to carry out various measures to tackle such problems in a comprehensive way. It is necessary to educate the broad masses of workers and staff members, especially the young people, in communist ideals, morals and values, to publicize the legal system among them and to educate them in the system in order to prevent them from reading obscene materials, passing them around, learning from them or committing obscene acts, and to conscientiously resist spiritual pollution.

Liu Fuzhi expressed the belief that as long as we resolutely enforce the Constitution and the laws and firmly act according to the instructions of the party Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council, we will certainly be able to eliminate spiritual pollution, bring about a further turn for the better in the standards of social conduct and social order and ensure the smooth development of socialist modernization.

CUSTOMS HOUSE REPORTS SUCCESS AGAINST PORNOGRAPHY

HK300206 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] China's customs have reported successes in the war against pornography being smuggled in from Hong Kong, Macao and abroad. Some 23,000 pictures and magazines, 142 video tapes and 15,000 cassettes classed as obscene material were seized in the first nine months of this year, Su Shifang, deputy director of the China Customs House told CHINA DAILY in an exclusive interview.

The first statistics on smuggling to be released this year also revealed that Customs officials had confiscated 6,421 booklets with counterrevolutionary contents, Su said.

A total of 26,000 cases of smuggling, involving a wide range of goods worth about 45 million yuan, were exposed in the nine-month period -- a five percent increase on the corresponding period last year. Among the items seized on their way illegally into China were 450,000 watches, 15,000 recorders, 8,400 calculators, and 1.3 million metres of nylon. Goods seized while being smuggled out of China consisted mainly of nearly 600 ounces of gold, 43,000 silver coins, 4,300 items of jewelry and 3,600 antiques.

Su said no drug smuggling had been discovered so far this year. In 1981 and 1982 a total of 18 cases of heroin smuggling were exposed in Beijing and Guangzhou. Some 60 kilograms of the drug were seized. Of the 26,000 smuggling cases exposed, 129 cases were dealt with by the law courts. In Beijing, four smugglers were convicted and jailed and two were sent to reform-through-labor camps.

Su described the Customs House, which has 113 branches spread throughout 22 provinces, as "the outposts" in the nationwide combat against cultural pollution from the West.

In Beijing, the number of smuggling cases decreased compared with last year, according to Han Ming, deputy director of the Beijing Customs House. In the first 10 months this year, Han said, 1,253 cases were discovered involving goods worth 915,000 yuan. Last year 1,537 cases involving more than 3.2 million yuan were exposed in the same period. Contraband goods seized by Beijing Customs in the nine months to the end of September included 33 ounces of gold, 453 antiques, 17,300 watches, 38 video tapes, 94 cassettes, 605 obscene publications and 817 counterrevolutionary booklets.

Han said political education and professional training were being stepped up among 420 Beijing Customs officers. In the past three years, three officers have been jailed for taking bribes from smugglers. "Punishment is usually more severe to those who break the law knowingly," Han said. Meanwhile, eight advanced groups and 42 model officers were chosen and praised last year for their outstanding work against smuggling.

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS, YOUTHS URGED

HK300836 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Gan Feng: "The Epochal Features That Should Be Possessed by Chinese University Students of the 1980's"]

[Text] After reading the "Continuation of the Song of Praise for Zhang Hua -- Heroic Deeds of Students of the Fourth PLA Medical University Who Spared No Efforts To Rescue Sightseers at Hua Shan, Who Were in Danger," warm and emotional tears filled my eyes. From this group of respectable and lovely university students, do we not clearly see the spirit of Lei Feng and the silhouette of Zhang Hua? This article describes several incidents which involved a number of people and occurred in several places when a crowd of sightseers at Hua Shan were in imminent danger. On the dangerous mountain path of Qian Che Zhang, on the upper part of Bai Che gorge by rugged cliffs, a number of warriors gave no thought to their personal safety. They spared no efforts to fight on different battlefronts in order to heal the wounded, rescue the dying, and ensure the safety of sightseers in the interest of the people. What are their names? They answer in one voice: "We are the classmates of Zhang Hua!" This is a completely true message of our epoch: Tens of thousands of Zhang Huas are now marching on the path where Zhang Hua grew up!

These are the epochal features of the Chinese university students who have received communist ideological education and are encouraged by the spirit of Lei Feng and Zhang Hua.

Here, we once again most clearly observe the main trends of the contemporary Chinese youths and perceive the future prospects of China. Who said that contemporary youths in our country are a "beaten generation?" Who said that this is a generation facing "crises" of this or that kind? A pessimistic view, a view which has lost confidence in the future of our socialism, is utterly groundless. In the great historical process of the Chinese revolution and socialist modernization, the sons and daughters of the heroic Chinese people, under the leadership of the party, are pushing forward our communist cause like each wave pushing the one ahead, each wave higher than the last. The winding course of the river and the mud and sand in the waves can never hurt our great cause. In the process of growing up, youths are bound to encounter problems of this or that kind: they lose their way while **exploring; they hesitate at the crossroads** of life; they lack confidence in the socialist cause because of the influence of the previous "leftist" mistakes and the present difficulties; they are covered with a layer of dust of capitalist spiritual pollution. Nevertheless, all these are only tributaries and some setbacks which occur when our youths are growing up. With the education provided by the party, the new situation occurring in the socialist modernization and the improvement and strengthening of the ideological and political work, all these problems will certainly be solved.

Our youths are not to be blamed. The key to solving these problems lies in our work. We have no right to blame our youths all the time. Instead, we should examine our work for the youths. Those comrades who are engaged in educational, theoretical, literary and art, and press and publication work and those comrades who are responsible for ideological work are called "engineers of the human soul" by the people. They should particularly ask themselves whether they have fulfilled their duties. They should profoundly think about the above-mentioned problems. The motherland has pinned its hope on our youths and youngsters. This includes not only the ardent expectations of the revolutionaries of the older generation, but also their efforts to provide our youth with assiduous education and training, pass on experience, give help, and set examples for them so that they will temper themselves and grow up in time. Has the growth of the students of the Fourth PLA Medical University not fully explained this?

Here, young people once again understand the correct path of life. They know what path is to be embarked on by contemporary Chinese youths. Has the spirit of Lei Feng been outmoded? The answer is no. Instead, it is being carried forward under the new historical conditions. Historical practice has and will continue to prove this. This is because the spirit of Lei Feng is the spirit of communism. It is a product of our great epoch, which takes root in the soil of socialism. This spirit is closely connected to the development of our magnificent communist cause. It will be increasingly and extensively possessed by our youths generation after generation. Furthermore, it will sweep the world with tremendous momentum and keep alive its fervor for youth. Judging things from the law of social development, we know that this communist spirit will never be outmoded. The decadent world outlook of bourgeois individualism of every description is on its last leg, because it takes root in the capitalist system. "When the skin has gone, what can the hair adhere to?" This is exactly the case with the bourgeois individualist world outlook in our country. In the world, it will also eventually die out with the elimination of capitalism and the victory of communism. But during the 10 years of internal disorder, sediments floated on the surface to do evil and their pernicious influence has still existed to date. Following the implementation of an open-door policy toward foreign countries, such influence has taken advantage of mingling itself with the penetrating Western bourgeois ideological trends to mislead and poison a number of youths and youngsters. However, this is, after all, a temporary phenomenon.

Most of the youths who are spiritually polluted will, sooner or later, awake from a dream of capitalist liberalization. To follow the inevitable course of history, we must shake off the bonds of individualist ideas and establish a communist world outlook.

It is only when we are devoting ourselves to the great cause of the socialist modernization of the motherland and serving the people will we truly understand the value of life and happiness and experience the joy of the spiritual emancipation as a result of smashing the shackles of individualism. "In the eyes of those who have reached the peak of Tai Shan, all mountains below them are low." They will despise various erroneous viewpoints which "put personal interests above everything else." Those who view the world with the "spectacles" of individualism will never understand this. The path taken by Lei Feng and Zhang Hua is followed not only by students of the Fourth PLA Medical University, who spared no efforts to rescue the masses in imminent danger, but also by the Chinese university students of the 1980's and all youths.

Some youths have mistakenly thought that since the Western capitalist countries have developed highly their productive force and have succeeded in acquiring advanced science and technology, to march at the head of the trends of the times, we should learn everything from the West, even including its ideology and lifestyle. To them, propagating a communist world outlook "does not conform with the trends of the times." It seems to them that the today of Western capitalist society will be our tomorrow. Such a view is completely wrong. In the long process of the historical development of the entire human race, does the socialist fleet braving the wind and the wave or the capitalist fleet march at the head of the trends of the times? Is capitalist society marching toward socialist and communist society or vice versa? To march at the head of the trends of the times, the Chinese youths of the 1980's should first gain a clear idea of the orientation of the development of human society! Although twists and turns of this or that kind might occur in the long process of historical development, retrogression is absolutely impossible. Western capitalism is like the glow of sunset whereas the red sun of socialism is rising in the Eastern sky. Which has brighter prospects? The highly developed productive force in the Western society will eventually smash the shackles of the capitalist production relations. The colossal superstructure which safeguards the capitalist economic base will collapse some day. Our socialist system offers a wide prospect for the development of the productive force. In the process of reforms, socialist economic base and superstructure have been increasingly improved and consolidated. Marx said: The essence of people "is the totality of all social relations." The relations between people in our socialist society are different from those in the Western capitalist society. The 10 years of internal disorder and its influence have poisoned the relations between people. The ideological trends of the existentialism of the West have spiritually polluted our youths. However, all these nonessential and nonprincipal things will eventually be eliminated.

It is not at all strange that youths at different ages follow different kinds of ideological trends. However, only a portion of advanced youths, who go with the tide of historical development, can become correct representatives of the youths. Although their number might be small at the beginning, their contingent will become stronger and stronger, just like tiny streams at the source of the Yangtze River, which will eventually converge into a mighty torrent rolling on incessantly. Various erroneous ideological trends will eventually be drowned by the torrent of the times. Therefore, we should on no account lose our confidence in the younger generation because it was influenced by erroneous ideological trends of this or that kind. Our confidence in the younger generation is established on the basis of historical materialism. We firmly believe that the communist cause will eventually be victorious and that there is no lack of successors to carry on the communist cause. We also firmly believe that the truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought will certainly be accepted by the broad masses of youths and will become their banner of progress.

Young comrades and university students: Each generation of revolutionary youths since the 4 May Movement has made great contributions worthy of their times. It is now our turn to do so. What should we do in the great drive of reinvigorating the Chinese nation and promoting the modernization programs?

Classmates of Zhang Hua, who are studying in the Fourth PLA Medical University, have given a loud and clear reply. Let us use our acts to give our answer while exerting our efforts to carry out our study, work, and production and working at various posts to serve the people!

ZHAO ZIYANG URGES MORE FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY

OW301009 Beijing XINHUA in English 0925 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China should make bigger strides in introducing advance foreign technology to accelerate revamping of medium-sized and small enterprises, especially in coastal areas, Premier Zhao Ziyang said yesterday. During a meeting with delegates to a national work conference on technological progress, Zhao Ziyang said imports of foreign technology must be continued. "Coastal areas should relax import restrictions and be more flexible in introducing advanced foreign technology," he said.

The premier said technological progress was essential to improving the competitiveness of enterprises, and was a hallmark for judging their economic performance. It was also of great significance to improving the state's financial situation and quickening the pace of modernization, he said. The premier called for breaking down the barriers between different trades, services and regions in importing technology and promoting technological progress. A long-term plan is also needed, he added.

The national technological conference, which closed here yesterday, was jointly sponsored by the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the People's Bank of China. According to the conference, technical development centering on production quality and lowered consumption of energy and raw materials will be a primary task for 1984. Imports of advanced foreign technology will be stepped up, and workers encouraged to go in for technical innovations. The conference called on all departments to work out technological progress plans for 1984 and make breakthroughs in all aspects of technological development.

WAN LI ADDRESSES NATIONAL RAILWAY CONFERENCE

OW262040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- China's railways are improving, but still lag behind the needs of the national economy, Vice-Premier Wan Li said here today. Speaking at a national railways conference, Wan said passenger and freight volumes were rising annually. A notable drop in accidents was also recorded, together with improvements in services, leadership and management. The Shuangchengbao Railway Station has done away with abuses in loading and unloading cargo, while the Harbin Railway Station has eliminated cargo theft, he added.

However, Wan said, further work was needed if China's rail network was to keep pace with the country's economic development. Grain and coal could not be shipped from some locations because of strains on the rail system, he said.

The vice-premier urged railway workers to abide by the laws of the state and all rules and regulations set by the Railway Ministry to ensure the safety of shipment and production, raise political and technological quality and improve management to achieve the best economic profits. Systems and regulations which do not allow initiative and creativity or the achievement of economic profits should be changed, he said.

Li Peng, vice-premier of the State Council, and Song Ping, state councillor, were also present at the meeting, which was presided over by Chen Puru, minister of railways.

VICE PREMIER LI PENG VISITS, INSPECTS TIANJIN

SK221028 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] From 31 October to 4 November, State Council Vice Premier Li Peng visited Tianjin to conduct investigations. During his stay in our municipality, Comrade Li Peng listened to the work reports delivered by Li Ruihuan, Nie Bichu, Liu Jinfeng, and Li Lanqing and gave important opinions on our municipality's port cargo transport work, the development of the Hai He volume of diverting the Luan He water to Tianjin, and gas and power construction.

Comrade Li Peng zestfully inspected the Hai He and the anchorage of Tianjin port by ship and visited the China-France winery and the Liming cosmetics factory, cooperatively invested and managed by China and foreign countries.

Accompanying Comrade Li Peng were Huang Yicheng, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee, Lin Zongtang, vice chairman of the Scientific and Technological Commission, Zhou Xuancheng, head of the State Scientific and Technological Leading Group, Wang Pinqing, representative of the director of the Economic and Trade Department, vice Minister of Railways Li Senmao, Vice Minister of Communications Zheng Guangdi, Vice Minister of Nuclear Industry Zhou Ping, and Li Jiansheng, minister of water resources and electric power.

FANG YI ATTENDS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY MEETING

OW262146 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1544 GMT 24 Nov 83

[By GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Zou Anshou and XINHUA reporter Yang Huimin]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA) -- A work conference of the China Association for Science and Technology ended today. During the 8-day conference, under the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, representatives of the various provincial, municipal, and regional associations and their subordinate societies seriously summarized their work since the association's second national congress and discussed and decided its main tasks for the future. Comrade Fang Yi attended the conference and made a speech there.

The conference put forward the following main tasks: 1) Seriously study new trends in the development of science and technology in the world and mobilize scientific and technological personnel to actively help resolve scientific and technological problems in the socialist modernization. 2) Extensively develop scientific-technological consulting service and organize vast numbers of scientific and technological personnel to help raise the qualities and economic results of medium-sized and small enterprises.

3) Actively develop and constantly strengthen and raise the work of popularizing science and technology in rural areas and make contributions to the prosperity of the rural economy and the building of a new socialist countryside. 4) Strengthen training in science and technology, develop intellectual resources, launch vigorous scientific and technological activities among young people and promote international people-to-people academic exchanges.

The conference pointed out that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the association has made great progress in various fields, especially in the national economic construction, where the association displayed a flexible and particular role and made positive contributions to raising scientific and cultural levels of the masses and bringing up a scientific-technological reserve force.

It was learned that associations for science and technology have been reestablished in all provinces, municipalities, and regions and in most prefectures and cities in recent years. More than 90 percent of the counties and over 25,000 communes have established their own associations. Thus, the association now has a complete network for pushing forward its work. Some 1.1 million people are affiliated with national-level societies, over 1 million with local societies, and about 2 million with commune associations. The scientific and technological mass organizations are playing a positive role in the four modernizations.

LEADERS SEND WREATHS TO GAO ZHEN MEMORIAL

OW272357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1654 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting for Comrade Gao Zhen was held at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries this afternoon. Gao Zhen was a famous democratic fighter and wife of martyr Wen Yiduo. She died in Beijing on 13 November at the age of 81. She was a member of the CPPCC National Committee and a member of the Women's Work Committee under the China Democratic League Central Committee.

Wreaths were sent by Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Shi Liang, Hu Yuzhi, Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Cheng Zihua, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Zhou Shutao, Zhou Jianren, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan, Miao Yuntai, Wang Guangying, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao, Qu Wu, Peng Youjin, Ping Jiesan, Li Gui, Jiang Ping, Li Ding, Chen Qin, Su Buqing, Hua Luogeng, Peng Dixian, Sa Kongliao, Li Wenyi and Wen Jiasi.

Some 300 persons attended the memorial meeting. They included responsible persons of the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, as well as friends of Gao Zhen.

WEN MINSHENG ON POST, TELECOMMUNICATION WORK

OW271810 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- At a national conference on political work, discipline inspection, and enterprise consolidation in post and telecommunications departments, which ended on 21 November, Minister Wen Minsheng, secretary of the leading party group of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, pointed out that in the spirit of party rectification, post and telecommunications departments at all levels should step up the rectification of leading bodies and workers and staff members in ideology, work style, and organization. It is imperative to guard against perfunctoriness in all rectification work.

Wen Minsheng pointed out: Sixty to seventy percent of the leading bodies of post and telecommunications departments at or above the county level are not yet rectified. Even those leading bodies that are rectified are still far from meeting the requirements of the four modernizations. All this seriously hampers the improvement of service quality, operation, and management. Under the unified leadership of local party committees, post and telecommunications departments at all levels should grasp party rectification to promote the rectification of leading bodies. Leading bodies with serious problems of impurities in organization should be rectified at an early date; members of such leading bodies who should be removed from office must be removed from office, and those who should be transferred must be transferred.

Wen Minsheng called on post and telecommunications departments at all levels, through effective ideological and political work and discipline inspection, to carry out ideological education among the workers and staff members on "people's postal and telecommunications service for the people" and to educate them in professional ethics, discipline, and the legal system. They should wage a resolute struggle against criminal activities that undermine postal and telecommunications service and conduct a general check-up on and an evaluation of workers and staff members.

In his speech, Wen Minsheng pointed out: Enterprise consolidation in post and telecommunications departments should be centered on the improvement of economic results. Post and telecommunications enterprises which have not yet improved their communication service and economic results should not be allowed to pass the acceptance test of enterprise consolidation.

CPC COMMITTEES MEET NONPARTY PERSONAGES

OW272144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, and Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee recently held discussion meetings, respectively to transmit the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee to nonparty personages, report the local municipal CPC Committee's progress in studying the document on party rectification and arrangements for party rectification work, and to solicit nonparty friends' opinions concerning party rectification.

At the close of the discussion meeting held by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, welcomed many good opinions and suggestions which the nonparty personages put forward with trust and an open mind. He said: The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee will seriously study each of these suggestions, implement them, and answer each one.

At the discussion meeting held by the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, responsible persons of various democratic parties talked freely about their feelings toward the CPC's decision to conduct party rectification. They held that the CPC Central Committee showed great determination, clearly defined the guiding principles, tasks, and policy, and adopted effective measures for party rectification. With all these good conditions, party rectification will certainly succeed.

Speaking at the discussion meeting, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, fully affirmed the opinions and suggestions recently made by nonparty personages and hoped that, with an open mind and mutual trust, they will continue to help the CPC in doing a good job in party rectification. A total of 250 people attended the discussion meeting, including responsible persons of various democratic parties and the Shanghai Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce, some NPC Standing Committee members and Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee, other patriotic personages, and representatives of minority nationalities.

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WANG FANG REPORTS TO ZHEJIANG CPC CONGRESS

OW301321 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Congress opened in Hangzhou on 26 November. The congress was held at the Great Hall of the People. Present at the opening meeting were 660 delegates and 63 alternate delegates.

At 0830 Li Fengping, executive chairman, announced the opening of the congress.

Comrade Tie Ying delivered an opening speech. He said: [Begin Tie Ying recording] This congress is held in an excellent situation, in which the people throughout the province are thoroughly implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and striving to create a new situation of socialist modernization. It is held at an important moment when the broad masses of party members in the province are seriously studying the resolution of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, ushering in the overall party rectification and eliminating spiritual pollution. The congress will surely play an important role in strengthening party building and promoting the building of spiritual and material civilizations in Zhejiang Province. [end recording]

Comrade Tie Ying said: [Begin recording] It has been more than 5 years since our last provincial party congress was convened. The 5 years was an extraordinary period, in which our province, like other places in China, underwent a great historical change. An important task of this congress is none other than to seriously sum up the rich practical experience gained in the last several years so that we can carry forward our achievements, overcome our shortcomings, and still better improve in our future work. Comrades, we are attending this congress with the great trust placed in us by the party members and people of the province. We should unite as one, make concerted efforts to convene this congress well, and successfully complete all the items on the agenda. [applause] [end recording]

On behalf of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Wang Fang delivered a report at the meeting. His report is entitled: "Following the Correct Course Charted by the 12th CPC National Congress To Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization in Zhejiang."

[Begin Wang Fang recording] Comrades, entrusted by the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, I hereby present a work report to the seventh provincial party congress. [end recording]

Comrade Wang Fang's report contains five parts: 1) a review of the work in the past 5 years; 2) go all out to promote economic construction and lay a good foundation for economic development in the 1990's; 3) strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and struggle against spiritual pollution; 4) strengthen the building of democracy and the legal system, and achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public order; and 5) do a good job in party rectification and party building, and bring into full play the leading role of the party organization at the core of socialist modernization.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Fang said: [Begin recording] All communists should be full of confidence, display vigor, work hard and forge ahead. Let us resolutely follow Comrade Hu Yaobang's call "Don't forget unity and hard struggle, work to revitalize China," work hard with one heart and one mind, follow the correct course charted by the 12th national party congress and contribute anew to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Zhejiang. This concludes my report. [applause] [end recording]

Other executive chairmen at the opening meeting were Xue Ju, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, Yuan Fanglie, Luo Dong, Shen Cuifang, Zhang Xiufu, Li Dexin, (Wang Weichen), Chen Zuolin, Zhang Jingtang, and Cui Jian.

Responsible persons of various democratic party organizations and some nonparty democrats attended the opening meeting as observers at the invitation of the congress.

WANG FANG ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG THEORETICIANS

OW301153 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee on 17 November held a discussion meeting of theoreticians from Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou City. At the meeting, the participants discussed their experience in studying the decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on strengthening leadership on the ideological front and eliminating spiritual pollution.

Some 70 theoreticians from Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou City attended the meeting. The speakers included Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Luo Dong, a Standing Committee member and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee. Zhang Shaofu, deputy director of the Propaganda Department, presided.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Fang emphatically pointed out: Party rectification and elimination of spiritual pollution should not obstruct our implementation of the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening our economy. Spiritual pollution is a specific idea, with a clear a definite meaning. We should not describe everything as pollution. Nor should we regard ordinary problems concerning our ideological understanding and our work as spiritual pollution.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: To eliminate spiritual pollution is a prolonged task for theoretical, literary and art circles. At the same time we must strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core. We must strengthen the building of leading bodies at various levels and overcome laxity, flabbiness, and weakness in the leadership of the party committees at various levels. We must strengthen the building of a contingent of theoreticians in the course of the struggle, and gradually increase the number and improve the quality of our theoreticians. These are the fundamental ways to eliminate spiritual pollution.

GUANGXI CONGRESS COMMITTEE APPOINTS PERSONNEL

HK300405 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The fifth session of the sixth Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress closed in Nanning yesterday afternoon. At the meeting, the committee members unanimously adopted the decision made by the regional People's Congress Standing Committee on postponing the date for electing deputies to the people's congresses at the county and township levels and passed appointments and removals of personnel, appointing (Xie Sixiong) director of the regional Planning Committee; (He Depang) director of the regional Science and Technology Committee; (Song San) director of the regional Returned Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee; (Lan Jiufang) director of the regional Department of Justice; (Ma Peichang) director of the regional Department of Metallurgical Industry; (Zhao Jingrui) director of the regional Commercial Department; (Lan Fangxin) director of the regional Public Health Department; (Liu Yuanxiu) director of the regional Broadcasting and Television Department; and (Huang Yuanliang) member of the Procuratorial Committee under the regional People's Procuratorate, and relieving (Lin Bixiang) of his post as deputy chief procurator and committee member of the regional People's Procuratorate and (Huang Deming) of his post as deputy chief procurator and committee member of the regional People's Procuratorate.

Zhong Feng, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting yesterday afternoon and spoke at the close of the meeting, saying that this meeting was mainly designated to discuss the questions arising in our economic work. On behalf of the regional People's Government, Vice Chairman Gan Ku made a report to the Standing Committee on several questions in the economic work since the latter half of this year. Committee members stated their views on this report.

Vice Chairman Zhong Feng pointed out in his speech: Shifting economic work to the right course which takes the attainment of better economic results as the central task is the fundamental principle for achieving steady economic growth. He hoped that people's governments at various levels would further sum up both positive and negative experiences in this connection, deepen their understanding, achieve greater success in a down-to-earth manner, and make more contributions to rejuvenating the region's national economy, and that standing committees of the people's congresses at all levels would, aside from grasping economic work well, do well from start to finish in handling the problems left by the "Great Cultural Revolution," eliminate spiritual pollution, and continue to crack down on criminal activities and illegal activities in the economic sphere. He said: We hope that all committee members will conduct more investigations and study in the light of their own professional work, make positive proposals and suggestions after it, and provide effective supervision over all fields of work. This will make our work more effective.

Huang Rong, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, and vice chairmen Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Gan Huaiyi, and Qin Zhenwu attended the meeting.

CHI BIQING AT GUIZHOU MODEL WORKERS ASSEMBLY

HK301029 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Summary] The Guizhou provincial assembly for representatives of model workers, advanced workers, and advanced collectives on the agricultural, industrial, financial and trade, and science and technological fronts opened in Guiyang on 29 November. Attending the assembly were 1,115 representatives of model workers and advanced collectives on various fronts, as well as leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC, and the provincial Military District: Chi Biqing, Zhu Houze, Wang Chaowen, and others; and leading cadres from various organizations and department, offices, committees, and bureaus. Zhu Houze, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the assembly. Wang Chaowen, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, delivered a speech on the provincial economic situation, tasks for the future, and the activity of learning from the advanced. The speech was entitled "Extensively and Profoundly Carry Out the Activity of Learning From the Advanced; Forcefully Promote the Construction of Socialist Material and Spiritual Civilizations." He said that since 1982, the economy in this province has been advancing along the road of healthy and steady development and a good situation of overall development has appeared. This year new achievements have been made on various fronts. "It is estimated that the total provincial industrial output value this year will be increased by 8.1 percent over last year. In agriculture, a bumper harvest has been achieved, and it is estimated that the total agricultural output value will be increased by 2.64 percent, and total grain output by 3.2 percent over last year, which will be the highest increase since the founding of the state. In forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, we have also achieved a big increase in comparison with last year. In industry, despite the difficulties caused by the shortage and rise in price of raw materials and the drop in the prices of some products, we have continued to achieve a big increase this year. From January to October, the total industrial output value was increased by 20.7 percent over the same period last year. Owing to development of production, financial income was also increased by 30 percent over the same period last year and it is estimated that it will be increased by 150 million yuan or more for the whole year. The natural population growth rate is estimated to be reduced to below 1.1 percent." He said that the gratifying economic achievements in this province were the results of implementation of the correct policy decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the efforts made by the people of all nationalities throughout the province who have united as one.

Wang Chaowen then called for further strengthening ideological and political education among the people, for the development of socioeconomy is inseparable from the development of social political life. Further efforts should be made in building spiritual civilization and in resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution, and the activity of learning from the advanced should be carried out continuously.

With regard to the tasks and requirements for the future, "Comrade Wang Chaowen said that the magnificent program put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and the road of building Chinese-style socialism it pointed out have opened up before our eyes a bright prospect of a prosperous China and rich and happy people. When we recall the past and look into the future, we are filled with confidence that we are sure to win. Now the year 1983 will soon be over and 1984 is approaching. According to our plan, the total industrial and agricultural output value in our province will be increased by 7.2 percent next year over this year, which is 95.5 percent of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. [as heard]

"Grain output will be increased by more than 5 percent; the financial income will be increased by 100 million yuan; and the natural population growth rate reduced to below 1 percent. From now on, we must conscientiously implement the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and carry out all-round party rectification, group after group, at different times. It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over the ideological front and strengthen ideological and political work, so as to resolutely resist and eliminate spiritual pollution. It is necessary to further implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving, take raising economic returns as the central task, and strive for the fulfillment or overfulfillment of next year's national economic plan. Efforts should be made to strive for the fulfillment of some targets set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan one year ahead of schedule."

In conclusion, Wang Chaowen said that Guizhou is a province with rich natural resources. "Provided we maintain political and ideological unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, firmly and unswervingly implement the policies and principles of the 12th CPC National Congress, and work hard with one heart and one mind, and with a high sense of responsibility as masters of our own houses, the magnificent goal of rehabilitating the economy in Guizhou Province will surely be attained."

SICHUAN COMPLETES COUNTY LEVEL STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK301147 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The province has basically completed the work of reorganizing party and government leading bodies at county level. Party and government leading bodies at all levels have made a great step toward the principle of revolutionization, younger age, better education, and greater professional competence after the reorganization.

There are 211 counties in the province in total, including cities and districts which are equivalent to counties. At present, party and government leading bodies of 205 counties have been completely readjusted. After the readjustment, these counties' members in party and government leading bodies have been reduced from 2,845 to 2,338. Their average age is 43, 6 years younger than the former average age. The average age of the number one men in party and government organizations is 44.4, 5.6 years younger than the former average age. Among them, those who have received higher or senior secondary education account for 71 percent of the total members of party and government leading bodies at county level. In the party and government leading bodies at county level, there are 1,186 new members, 869 of who have received higher education.

In the work of reorganizing the party and government leading bodies at county level:

1. The province has made better ideological and organizational preparations. Since 1981, the provincial CPC Committee and CPC committees from all districts, cities, and prefectures have repeatedly held work conferences on organization, to study directions of the CPC Central Committee, and to heighten the consciousness of doing well in the modernization of leading bodies. The committees have selected a number of fine middle-aged and young cadres as the reserve cadres for party and government bodies at county level.
2. The province insists on following the mass line. Through the methods of holding small-scale forums, soliciting opinions individually, and polling, the province comprehensively solicited opinion from the masses from top to bottom on cadres who retain their posts or on those who newly assume their offices.

3. The responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and CPC committees from all districts, cities, and prefectures have gone deep into some districts and counties which have many problems, great troubles, and difficulties in reorganizing party and government bodies. They provide these districts and counties with specific guidance, and sum up and promptly publicize the experience of those counties which have done good work in this respect.

4. The province brings the role of veteran cadres into full play. The provincial CPC Committee and CPC committees of all districts, cities, and prefectures have organized 203 work teams to guide the work of reforming party and government bodies at county level. They are led by 457 veteran cadres of prestige, who have stepped down to the second and third line, into the forefront of the work. They go deep among masses to investigate, study, examine the cadres, and ensure political soundness, younger age, and higher education when selecting cadres.

5. The province has reformed procedures for examination and approval. The provincial CPC Committee has decided to send five work teams to examine and approve the party and government leading bodies reformed by CPC committees of all districts, cities, and prefectures, instead of staying in offices. They settle problems on the spot. The practice not only has shortened the time for examination and approval, but also has improved the quality of examination and approval.

ZHANG AIPING AT SICHUAN ART ACADEMY MEETING

HK301133 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, Zhang Aiping, Tan Qilong, Yang Xizong, Yang Chao, Ren Baige, Xu Chuan, (Li Xiaoyuan), (Yuan Yongjie), (Li Banli), (Li Weijia), (Xiao Jiren), and other comrades happily gathered with noted literary and art persons, poets, and calligraphers from various cities and the province yesterday in the Chengdu Academy of Paintings. They spoke glowingly of the achievements made by the province in promoting literary and art creation and in building spiritual civilization, and studied matters concerning the construction of an academy of poems, calligraphy, and paintings in Sichuan.

When Comrade Deng Xiaoping inspected Sichuan, he proposed that an academy of paintings should be built in Sichuan. After a lively discussion, all of them decided yesterday to set up a preparatory committee for a Sichuan academy of poems, calligraphy, and paintings. Tan Qilong was appointed the chairman of the committee while Yang Chao was appointed vice chairman, and Ren Baige as adviser. Xu Chuan, (Li Banli), (Li Xiaoyuan), (Du Tianwen), and (Xiao Jiren) were made members of the committee.

During the meeting yesterday, Comrade Zhang Aiping happily presented Sichuan love peas which were specially brought by him, as gifts to all participating comrades at the meeting. He said: I am going to present to each of you two plants of love peas to convey my congratulations.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG OUTLINES ECONOMIC PLAN

OW301241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Lhasa, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Tibet will concentrate its efforts on the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, hydroelectric power, on developing commodity production and on introducing advanced techniques from other parts of the country.

This new development program was revealed by Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee, at the third regional party congress.

With 53.3 million hectares of grassland, Yin Fatang said, Tibet is a promising live-stock raising area in the long run and its development will promote local agricultural and handicrafts production.

In the coming years, he said, concentrated efforts will be made to build water conservancy and other farmland and pastureland capital construction projects. Yin Fatang said the region's agriculture and animal husbandry should move from a traditional self-supporting or semi-self-supporting economy to a modern system providing more products for sale.

In industry, Yin Fatang said, priority will be given to development of waterpower resources, which are estimated at 200 million kilowatts, one of the largest potential reserves in China. As the region is sparsely populated and communications difficult, road construction will be stepped up and small enterprises using local materials will be built, so as to lessen its dependence on inland provinces for the supply of manufactured goods. At the same time, Yin Fatang said, efforts will be made to produce herbal medicines, wool, carpets and other local products for the domestic and international markets.

Reconstruction of small cities and towns to serve as economic centers was another major task, Yin Fatang added. Lhasa, Xigaze, Zetang and Qamdo have already taken on expanded economic duties. In the future, prefectural and county seats and communications hubs should follow this example, he said.

The first secretary also urged local authorities to cooperate with inland provinces and cities in introducing advanced techniques and training technical personnel.

The Tibet Regional Government began to adopt more flexible policies in 1980, which has stimulated economic development. The new development program will help Tibet attain its end-of-the-century goal and bring prosperity to Tibetan people, Yin Fatang said.

HEBEI FORUM ON CIVILIZED VILLAGES ENDS

HK300309 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Summary] The provincial forum on building civilized villages, convened by the provincial CPC Committee, concluded in Shijiazhuang on 29 November. Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a summation. The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the national forum on building civilized villages and discussed the report given by Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. The participants also visited a number of advanced units in building civilized villages at Handan and Shijiazhuang.

Gao Zhanxiang said in his summation: "At the end of February and the beginning of March next year, prefectures and cities throughout the province must carry out a universal inspection of the implementation of the spirit of this meeting. They must be determined to grasp typical examples and to bring about changes in untouched corners. After carrying out the inspection, prefectural and city CPC committees should hold forums of leaders of untouched corners and severely criticize units that, after 3 months, still remain aloof and indifferent to the building of spiritual civilization. They must set deadlines for correcting erroneous behavior in failing to respond to the central call or carry out work according to the provincial CPC Committee's arrangements, and in acting in a disorganized and undisciplined way. After holding these forums, prefectures and cities should report typical examples of untouched corners to the provincial CPC Committee. At the end of May or the beginning of June, the provincial CPC Committee will hold a special report meeting, at which the principal leaders of untouched corner units will report on why they have failed to act according to the central instructions. Those who have no reason for such failure will have to either resign or be relieved of duties. The provincial CPC Committee cannot allow any more those people who do not grasp the building of spiritual civilization or implement the spirit of the 12th party congress to delay us in carrying out the cause of reinvigorating Hebei."

Gao Zhanxiang said: "Next year, while continuing to get a good grasp of joint efforts to build civilized villages, we must also devote energy to grasping self-reliant efforts. The province and the prefectures and cities should hold symposiums on building spiritual civilization by self-reliant efforts, to stimulate all-round unfolding of this drive. Cadres of prefectures, cities, counties, and communes should establish a responsibility system for undertaking to build civilized villages. This is a content of the examination of cadres, and also an effective way of building civilized villages."

SHANXI OFFICIALLY STARTS PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK300513 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] According to SHANXI RIBAO, as the first batch of units undergoing party rectification in the province, 53 departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus directly under the provincial CPC Committee and government have officially begun party rectification since mid-November. The masses of CPC members are taking an active part in this great Marxist education campaign, full of political enthusiasm and confidence, and setting high requirements for themselves. In accordance with the arrangements of the provincial CPC Committee, the party rectification of the first batch of institutions under the provincial CPC Committee and government is divided into three steps. The first step is to study the documents well and in earnest and to have a profound grasp of the spirit and essence of the documents, linking the study with actual conditions, so as to heighten ideological understanding, to arouse a sense of responsibility, and to strengthen one's awareness.

The second step is to measure oneself by the standards of the documents, to practice criticism and self-criticism, to draw a line between right and wrong, so as to correct errors, and to do a good job in consolidation and reform. The third step is to carry out organizational handling of cases and the registration of CPC members.

In order to strengthen the leadership of the current party rectification, Comrade Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, will personally grasp this work. In addition, the provincial CPC Committee has set up a party rectification office as a working organ of the provincial CPC Committee in leading the party rectification.

At present, the party groups and CPC committees of the first batch of institutions under the provincial CPC Committee and government are organizing the masses of CPC members to earnestly study the documents. The leading members of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the CPC Committees of the organs directly under the provincial government, are taking the lead in studying the documents in depth. The provincial Office of Metallurgical Industry, the provincial Office of Machine-Building Industry, and the provincial Office of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry have, with specific aims, solved problems of confused understanding among CPC members during the study of the documents and have heightened determination and confidence in doing well in party rectification. Veteran comrades who have retired to the second front in the provincial Economic Commission are radiating their revolutionary spirit and taking an active part in party rectification.

SHANXI RIBAO DISCUSSES RECTIFICATION WORK

HK300851 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 83

["Excerpts" from SHANXI RIBAO editorial: "Studying Documents Well Is a Central Task of the Present Party Rectification" -- date not given]

[Text] The current party rectification is being carried out to fundamentally ensure the continuous implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, so that our party may preserve forever its revolutionary youth, and may better shoulder its heavy responsibility in leading the people of the whole country in modernization. It is necessary for us to fully understand the important significance of the current party rectification and to be determined to do a good job in the current party rectification.

To avoid carrying on superficial party rectification, a matter of first importance is to study the documents well. The resolution of the CPC Central Committee and the documents published by the Central Guiding Commission for Party Rectification Work are the powerful weapon for unifying our ideology and carrying on party rectification. The mastery of this weapon will ensure the victory of this battle of party rectification.

Regarding the mental conditions of the CPC members of the organs under the provincial CPC Committee and government, the overwhelming majority of the comrades have a correct understanding of the current party rectification and have adopted an positive attitude. Nonetheless, there really are a small number of comrades who are confused in their ideological understanding. CPC committees at various levels should start by studying the documents, and help the comrades to fully understand the necessity and urgency of party rectification, and be unified in mastering the principle, task, policies, and measures for party rectification, be unified in the understanding of party rectification, and set right the attitude toward party rectification, so as to arouse their sense of responsibility and strengthen their awareness.

Weeding out the three categories of people is one of the important tasks to be solved in the current party rectification. This is an acute and complicated struggle, and a matter of great concern, involving a very strong understanding of policy. In order to do a good job in weeding out the three categories of people, it is also necessary to rely primarily on studying the documents well. Only by studying and unifying our thinking will we be able to master the policy and to overcome the difficulties and resistance in weeding out the three categories of people, so that the three categories of people, both known and unknown to the public, may all be exposed.

In the course of studying the documents, every CPC member should place himself in the forefront, he or she should not adopt an attitude of attacking or punishing others, nor should he or she adopt an inactive or indifferent attitude toward party rectification. He or she should take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, make a severe self-analysis, and genuinely make the process of studying the documents one of self-remolding.

The editorial requires: Those leading cadres at various levels who are taking part in the party rectification should take the lead in studying the documents well and correctly handle the relationship between party rectification and their routine work.

The editorial points out in conclusion: Both units that have already begun party rectification and those that have not yet begun should all implement the spirit of carrying on study and discussion at the same time, carrying on consolidation and reform at the same time, and solve on their own some practical problems that can be solved now, in particular those practical problems that the CPC members and the masses strongly demand to be solved and that can be solved. It is necessary to implement study in the whole course of party rectification. We firmly believe that through the current party rectification, our party will certainly appear in the east of the world with brand new features.

TIANJIN EXPANDS COOPERATION WITH PROVINCES

OW250929 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Tianjin, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Tianjin has established long-term, steady cooperative relations with 21 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, according to municipal authorities. More than 1,900 economic and technical cooperation projects were contracted for, according to agreements reached between Tianjin and other parts of the country between July, 1980 and September 1983. These cover science and technology, personnel training and joint ventures in industry and commerce. Over 80 percent of these projects involve training of personnel.

In the last three years, Tianjin has helped more than 100 enterprises to improve the quality of more than 100 kinds of products, lower consumption and turn losses into profits, through consulting services, on the spot demonstration, supply of blueprints and technology transfer. Since 1982, Tianjin has trained 490 college students in 102 majors, including cotton textiles, woolen textiles and watchmaking, for other localities. They in turn trained 488 college students in 126 majors for Tianjin, including law, public security, marine transportation and silk manufacturing.

Tianjin has worked together with Shanxi, Gansu and Henan Provinces in production of calcium carbide and ferroalloys. Tianjin helped upgrade the plants and the increased products went to Tianjin. From January to September this year, three calcium carbide plants increased output and profits by 80 percent over last year's same period and supplied Tianjin with 13,000 tons of calcium carbide. This allows production of 7,600 tons of polyvinyl chloride and helped increase Tianjin's output value by 14 million yuan and profits by 3.8 million yuan.

HEILONGJIANG CHANGES COTTON RETAIL PRICE

SK010604 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 220 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] In accordance with the circular issued by the Ministry of Commerce with the approval of the State Council concerning the nationwide temporary exemption of collecting cloth coupons and issuing no cloth coupons next year, our province, on a temporary basis beginning 1 December, will cancel the stipulation of selling cotton textile products only to those with coupons, and the retail prices of cotton textile products will remain unchanged.

At the same time, the province will also cancel the sale of processed fine cotton to those with coupons and supply processed fine cotton without restriction. After this, processed fine cotton will be sold at new prices. In Harbin, Qiqihar, Jiamusi, and Mudanjiang Cities, the grade-6 [as heard] processed fine cotton will be sold at 1.25 yuan per jin. In other cities and counties, the retail price will be 1.26 yuan. In [words indistinct] areas, the retail price will be 1.27 yuan. As for the processed fine cotton of other grades, their prices can be set by various localities themselves in line with relevant stipulations.

After the price rise of processed fine cotton, the processed fine cotton coupons issued in 1983 will be collected continually at the former prices until 31 December 1983. The processed fine cotton supplied without restriction since 1 December will be marketed at the readjusted prices.

JILIN PAPER DENIES GRAIN PRICE CUT

SK010324 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 220 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The 1 December issue of HONGSHE SHEYUAN BAO [RED COMMUNE MEMBERS' PAPER] publishes some reports on several problems of interest to peasants that have emerged in our province after the overall bumper harvests. Among these problems, the one with which the peasants are most concerned, is whether or not the price of grain will be lowered next year due to this year's grain increase.

In this connection, the reporter visited a relevant department. According to this relevant department, the price of grain in 1984 will be kept basically stable. Through the readjustment of grain prices since 1979, the province's price parities between grain and cash crops has been basically rational. Therefore, prices of some major crops, such as maize, paddy rice, and wheat, have maintained basically stable. The portion of the first- and second-category agricultural products subjected to state unified and compulsory purchases must be purchased at the state-set prices. After fulfilling the targets for procurement and the state compulsory purchases, the agricultural products belonging to the first- and second-category can be put on the market or be purchased and sold at negotiated prices.

In addition, at present, peasants in some rural areas are saying that in 1984 the state will no longer procure minor food grains and oil-bearing seeds because of this year's bumper harvest. This is sheer rumor and should not be believed. In case of changes for some products in 1984, a timely notice will be given to peasants prior to spring plowing and thus you should not worry about it.

LI DESHENG RECEIVES DPRK ART ENSEMBLE IN LIAONING

SK010314 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 220 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] On the evening of 30 November, the Mansudae Art Ensemble from Pyongyang, DPRK, staged its final performance in China at the Shenyang Zhonghua Theater. Viewing the ensemble's music and dance performances were Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Xu Shaofu, Wang Guangzhong, Liu Zenghao, Deng Zhongru, leading comrades of Liaoning Province and Shenyang City; and some 2,000 spectators. Lu Zhixian, vice minister of culture, also viewed the performance.

Prior to the performance, leading Comrades Li Desheng, Xu Shaofu, Wang Guangzhong, and Lu Zhixian received and cordially talked with Kim Hui-chun, leader of the ensemble, Kim Chin-yong, deputy leader, and (Pak Sang-pyong), first secretary of the DPRK's Embassy to China. After the performances, leading Comrades Li Desheng, Xu Shaofu, and Wang Guangzhong mounted the stage to congratulate the Korean artists on their successful performances and presented them bouquets.

Deputy Governor Wang Guangzhong presented a silk banner to the ensemble on behalf of the provincial People's Government. The silk banner read "The Sino-Korean Friendship Will Pass on From Generation to Generation." On behalf of the ensemble, Kim Hui-chun, leader of the ensemble, also presented the Liaoning Provincial People's Government a silk banner which read "Long Live the Blood-Cemented Great Friendship and Unity Between the Korean and Chinese Peoples and Art and Cultural Workers."

Li Desheng, Xu Shaofu, Wang Guangzhong, and other leading comrades also had a group photo taken with the Korean artists to mark the occasion. After the performance, a banquet was held for the friendly emissaries of the Korean art ensemble in the name of the Ministry of Culture. During the banquet, both the guests and host delivered ebullient speeches.

DALIAN GRANTED MORE POWER TO IMPORT TECHNOLOGY

OW272226 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 27 Nov 83

[By reporter Wang Qixing]

[Text] Shenyang, 27 Nov (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently granted Dalian Municipality greater authority in importing technology to expedite technical transformation of its enterprises, particularly its medium-size and small enterprises.

Dalian will thus have the same authority as Liaoning Province in examining and approving technical transformation projects directly using foreign capital including joint ventures, compensatory trade, leasing, production cooperation, processing or assembling, and others.

Dalian, one of the major ports in China handling foreign trade, has established trade relations with over 130 countries and regions.

At a meeting for the promotion of international economic and technical cooperation held in Dalian last September, Dalian and other cities and prefectures in Liaoning signed 70 economic and technical contracts with foreign firms, involving the direct use of over \$30 million of foreign capital.

LI XUEZHI AT NINGXIA CPC WORK CONFERENCE

HK300533 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 83 p 1

[Report: "Regional CPC Committee Holds Work Conference To Plan Industrial and Agricultural Production This Winter and Next Spring"]

[Text] On 12-13 November, the regional CPC Committee held a work conference to study and plan the work of our region this winter and next spring. At the conference, Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the autonomous region, made speeches on how to do a good job in the work this winter and next spring.

When speaking of the situation in various kinds of work since the beginning of this year, Comrade Li Xuezhi said: Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, the party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of our region have seriously implemented the party's line and the general and specific policies, actively coordinated their efforts, and achieved positive results in various aspects of work. The immense power of the policy of the party, the application and popularization of science and technology, and the profound changes in people's spiritual life have brought about considerable results in economic work. Even though some places were afflicted with disasters this year, agricultural production in the region has still recorded a bumper harvest. It is estimated that the total output of grain stands at more than 2.7 billion jin, an increase of 13 percent over last year, over 5 percent higher than in 1981, in which the highest yield per year was recorded, and the highest figure in history. The output of oils has increased by 36 percent as compared with last year. The diversified operations have developed rather rapidly, and various trades such as forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery have achieved different degrees of growth. In industrial production, up to the end of October, the total output value amounted to 89.4 percent of the annual plan, an increase of 14 percent over the same period of last year. As for the state-run enterprises, with both profits and losses taken into account, a profit of 37.33 million yuan has been realized, an increase of 5.6 times as compared with the same period last year. There appears the favorable momentum of a synchronous growth for both the light and the heavy industries as well as for both output value and sales revenue. Capital construction has been controlled within the scope of planned investment, and greater progress has been made as compared with the same period last year. Steps have been quickened for construction in cities and towns, and obvious changes have taken place in their appearance. As for financial revenue, up to 20 October, the annual target had been fulfilled 70 days ahead of schedule and 2.6 percent above the target, and this is an increase of 26.3 percent as compared with the same period last year. The quota of grain purchased by the state has been overfulfilled. The revenue from duties on industry and commerce increased. The income of commercial enterprises has improved. The market is prosperous and the prices of commodities are basically stable. The level of income of the staff and workers as well as of the peasants has been raised. The life of the people in cities and in rural areas has improved, and the amount of savings in the bank has risen to a considerable extent. He said that it should be soberly realized that there were quite a number of problems in our work and not a few difficulties.

When speaking of arrangements for several work items this winter and next spring, Comrade Li Xuezhi laid his emphasis on economic work.

He said: At present, the general requirements in economic work are to seriously implement the spirit of the forum on economic work held by the central authorities, to unite and work against time to do a good job in turning deficits to profits, in increasing revenue and economizing on expenditure, and in developing production, to exert the utmost efforts to fulfill and overfulfill this year's production and construction plan, and to conscientiously sum up experiences, solve various problems effectively, and make practical preparations in production and construction, so as to win a new victory in next year's industrial and agricultural production. He said emphatically: The work of turning deficits to profits in enterprises should be actively grasped. We should do a good job in agricultural production, stabilize and perfect the responsibility system in agricultural production, exert great efforts in planting trees and grass, develop dryland crops, strive to tap the potential of the old irrigation areas and actively develop new irrigation areas, pay attention to farmland capital construction, have a good grasp of scientific farming, do a good job in intellectual investment and exploitation, do conscientious work in this winter's production and preparations for ploughing and sowing, make good arrangements for the livelihood of the masses, and make preparations for next year's production; and the work in finance and trade should be done still better. In addition, he also talked of problems such as structural reform at the country level, system reform of communes in the rural areas, and continued struggle against criminal activities. He asked leading cadres at various levels to heighten their spirits, to overcome the weak and lax state of mind, to dare to grasp, control, and resolve problems, and to win outstanding achievements.

At the conference, Comrade Hei Boli laid emphasis in his talk on the current economic situation of our region and on the problem of turning deficits to profits. He put forward the measures in turning deficits to profits for this year and next year. These measures are: 1) Conscientiously strengthen leadership in the work of turning deficits to profits and practice the responsibility system for leaders. The responsibility system for division of labor and for specific levels should be set up. A specific time should be set for turning deficits to profits. 2) The work of turning deficits to profits should be set as the main task in consolidation of enterprises for this year and next year. 3) Resolutely implement the policy related to the work of turning deficits to profits. 4) Tighten the expenditure on administration and enterprise management so as to alleviate the burden of the financial units and the enterprises. We should give prominence to grasping the consolidation of finance. A general inspection and checkup of financial affairs should be conducted this winter, so as to strengthen the discipline in finance. Comrade Hei Boli emphasized that in the work of turning deficits to profits, the most important thing was for the leaders to attach importance to the work and for all the members of the party to exert their efforts. He hoped that leaders at various levels and the comrades of various areas, departments, and trades would fully realize the important significance of turning deficits to profits in the development of the national economy, and go all out to grasp the work well in a serious and conscientious manner, so that positive results can be truly attained.

Present at the conference were responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the regional Advisory Committee, the regional Discipline Inspection Committee, the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, the regional People's Government, the regional CPPCC, and the Ningxia PLA units, secretaries of the CPC committees of various prefectures, cities, and counties (districts), and secretaries of the CPC committees and CPC groups of various departments directly under the regional CPC Committee.

NINGXIA HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK301121 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by Wen Zhengqian: "Regional CPC Discipline Inspection Commission Holds its Second Plenary Meeting"]

[Text] From 12 to 14 November, the regional Discipline Inspection Commission held its second plenary meeting.

Regional Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary Wen Li relayed to the meeting the spirit of the third plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. According to the spirit of the plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and of the enlarged plenary meeting of the fifth regional CPC Committee, the regional discipline inspection meeting discussed the question of how discipline inspection organs should carry out the decision by the CPC Central Committee on party rectification. The meeting demanded that the region's discipline inspection organs at all levels and discipline inspection cadres conscientiously study documents on party rectification, strengthen their own ideological building, do a good job in party discipline inspection work by laying emphasis on party rectification, and make contributions to realizing a turn for the better in party style.

The meeting maintained that ensuring the implementation of the "Decision by the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" and carrying out the plans of the regional CPC Committee on party rectification are tasks of the first importance to be fulfilled by discipline inspection organs. Under the unified leadership of party committees, discipline inspection commissions at all levels should take an active part in party rectification and be bold in undertaking the tasks assigned by party committees. In close coordination with the departments concerned, discipline inspection commissions at all levels should do more practical work and bring their role into full play in weeding out "people of three categories," eliminating spiritual pollution, and correcting unhealthy trends. Discipline inspection commissions should investigate and study "people of three categories," examine their materials, and put forward proposals on how to handle them in line with the party's policies. They should pay enough attention to eliminating spiritual pollution, actively cooperate with the departments concerned in obtaining facts, and boldly expose and resolutely fight against persons violating the four basic principles, spreading the corrosive bourgeois ideology, and carrying out bourgeois liberalism. They should grasp firmly the struggle against serious economic criminal activities and the work of correcting unhealthy trends. All cases must be seriously dealt with according to the party regulations and law, and state policies, law, and decrees without tolerance.

The meeting demanded that in party rectification, discipline inspection organs at all levels first consolidate their own organizations, ideology, and style. They should organize discipline inspection cadres to conscientiously study documents on party rectification, profoundly understand the spirit of the documents so as to obtain ideological weapons, and raise the consciousness of taking part in party rectification. They should conscientiously and in an all-round manner find out how matters stand with discipline inspection cadres and know well the present situation of these cadres. Discipline inspection cadres who are not suited to their work must be resolutely transferred out of discipline inspection organs. It is necessary to conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism in discipline inspection organs and among discipline inspection cadres to solve such problems as being lax in discipline, unrealistic in style, careless and dilatory in work, dejected and apathetic, and fearing difficulties, to raise the combat effectiveness of discipline inspection organs and to fulfill better the glorious tasks assigned by the party.

In party rectification, leading cadres of discipline inspection departments at all levels should take the initiative in carrying out criticism and self-criticism. They should adopt various forms to listen to the opinion and criticism of the masses inside and outside the party.

Regional CPC Committee Secretary Li Xuezhí and Deputy Secretary Hao Tingzao attended and spoke at the meeting. In their speeches, they fully affirmed the achievements made by the regional Discipline Inspection Commission and discipline inspection organs at various levels and pointed out the problems which merit attention in discipline inspection work. They demanded that discipline inspection organs go ahead of other organs in party rectification, carry out well their own ideological building, gain the initiative in participating in party rectification, conscientiously solve, together with organizational departments, the problem of ideological style, and organizational impurity in party organizations, exert themselves, and strengthen their confidence. Comrade Li Xuezhí and Hao Tingzao set five requirements with regard to discipline inspection work: 1) adherence to party spirit; 2) being bold in carrying out struggle and countering difficulties; 3) adherence to the principle of seeking truth from facts; 4) the necessity for doing meticulous work; and 5) the constant improvement of work style.

WANG ENMAO AT XINGJIANG TRADE UNION MEETING

HK290257 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Summary] The enlarged second meeting of the Fifth Xinjiang Federation of Trade Unions Standing Committee, which concluded today, called on workers throughout the region to implement the spirit of the national trade union congress, unite as one, and work hard to further develop the fine situation in the region and build a high degree of material and spiritual civilization.

Leading comrades of the party and government in the region Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, and Janabil attended the closing ceremony of the meeting. Comrade Wang Enmao made a speech.

The meeting held: "The main tasks of the trade union organizations in the region are, guided by the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to seriously study, publicize, convey, and implement the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and the 10th National Trade Union Congress, strive to improve the workers' political, scientific, and cultural qualities; resolutely eliminate spiritual pollution; uphold the legitimate rights of the workers; strengthen the building of the trade unions themselves; bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the workers; continually improve the economic results of the enterprises, and reduce deficits and increase surpluses; and make active contributions to building the two civilizations."

The meeting stressed: "At present the trade union organizations at all levels must mobilize the workers of all nationalities to actively take part in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution. Armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we must expose and criticize all kinds of decadent bourgeois and other exploiting-class ideology, and totally get rid of pornographic books, publications, pictures, tapes and so on."

This morning, Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, and Janabil presented awards to 225 outstanding trade union organizations and 605 trade union cadres and activists.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON TECHNOLOGY SALES TO PRC

OW280449 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Wang Chao-yuan, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reiterated the consistent stand of the Republic of China that the Free World should not sell sophisticated science and technology, including weapons, to the Chinese Communists. He said that Washington-Peiping flow in scientific and technological knowledge will increase, since the United States has announced the relaxation of restrictions on the export of science and technology to Peiping.

He said that the Republic of China has always been opposed to selling sophisticated science and technology, including weapons, to the Chinese Communists because such deals not only will abet the Chinese Communists' aggressive attempts, but will also constitute a threat to the Free World's peace and security.

Commenting on the scheduled deployment of cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Europe, Wang said that this fully demonstrates the determination of the United States to safeguard peace and security in Western Europe and to deter the Soviet threat there. This determination should be supported and acclaimed by the Free World.

PAPER ON SALE OF ADVANCED U.S. COMPUTERS TO MAINLAND

OW301223 Taipei CHINA POST in English 26 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] The recent UPI report on the U.S. liberalization of guidelines for more high technology sales to Peking was disturbing. But fortunately the United States was reported to retain tight restrictions limiting the sales of advanced computers to Communist China.

The new guidelines issued November 22 by the U.S. Commerce Department placed Red China in the same export category as NATO countries, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. But there are additional restrictions covering advanced data processing hardware. The U.S. administration also refused to approve the sales of programming "software" to accompany previously approved computers. However, Peking can still get a great deal of standard goods which have been classified as belonging to "green zone" which will now be approved by class instead of piece by piece as previously processed. This category covers 75 percent of Peking's export applications.

The other category of goods belonging to the intermediary zone described as "very high technology," however, still requires case-by-case review by the U.S. Defense Department. The "red zone" of highly classified materials will not be exported to the Chinese mainland.

The government and people of the Republic of China should monitor all future U.S. exports of high technological goods to Peking. We should ask the United States to make available similar exports to us so as to balance up U.S. exports to both places. U.S. Congressional leaders should also watch the development carefully in this respect and not permit any U.S. officials to subvert the Taiwan Relations Act.

CHINESE-AMERICAN DEPORTED FOR 'IMPROPER' ACTIVITIES

OW010539 Taipei CHINA POST in English 27 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] The president of the New York-based Taiwan Human Rights Association was deported from the Republic of China yesterday for making improper remarks, the National Police Administration announced.

According to a news release issued by the NPA, Stephen Hsu, an ethnic Taiwanese who has acquired U.S. citizenship, entered Taiwan with a tourist visa November 6 and had been engaging the improper political activities under the assumed Chinese name of Hsu Jui-feng; Hsu's real Chinese name is Hsu Jung-chi.

The police said Hsu was born in Tainan in 1947 and is married. He was expelled from the country according to the provisions of the law, police said, adding he had already left Taipei aboard a Cathay Pacific Airways flight at noon yesterday. His destination was not revealed.

Hsu was identified as the president of the Taiwan Human Rights Association, a New York-based organization advocating Taiwan independence in violation of a ban on such activities by the Government of the Republic of China. According to reports, Hsu took up residence in the United States ten years ago.

Due to remarks he has made there against the government of the ROC, he has been banned from reentering the country. Supposedly, he was able to return undetected due to the fact that he was travelling on a U.S. passport.

Reports indicated that security officials learned of Hsu's presence some time after his arrival and have had him under observation as he is suspected of having been sent here to disrupt the election campaign. He was picked up for interrogation early Saturday morning. Due to the lack of incriminating evidence on which to hold him, it was decided to deport Hsu immediately.

Shortly after his arrival here, Hsu had met with reporters at the Control Yuan where he said the purpose of his visit to investigate the condition of the prisoners serving sentences for implication in the Kaohsiung incident of 1979.

Hsu is the fourth president of the Taiwan Human Rights Association in the United States, and officially registered organization with more than 20 local chapters throughout the U.S.

WEN WEI PO ON 'CONTRADICTION' U.S. CHINA POLICY

HK300356 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 30 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Let Us See How the Reagan Administration Will Act"]

[Text] Recently the anti-China diehards in the U.S. Congress have run wild. In 4 days' time they have set off an anti-China movement by passing two resolutions in succession.

On 15 November, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed the so-called resolution on "the future of Taiwan" and wants China to solve the issue of Taiwan's return to its motherland according to the ways stipulated by the United States.

On 17 and 18 November, the Senate and the House of Representatives passed a financial appropriations bill and expressed support for Taiwan's continued participation in the Asian Development Bank as an official member.

The two resolutions attempt to create "two Chinas" in a progressively more explicit manner. If we say the first resolution counters China's handling the issue of Taiwan's returning to its motherland by making Taiwan independent of China, then we can say that the second resolution regards Taiwan as a country -- the Republic of China, with which the People's Republic of China is mentioned in the same breath.

Is the designation "Taiwan -- Republic of China" in the appropriation bill not irrefutable evidence of the American anti-China diehards' creating "two Chinas?"

The constitution of the Asian Development Bank stipulates that its members must either be a member of the United Nations, or member of the committees of the special organs of the United Nations, or member or associate member of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Do the American anti-China diehards want to drag Taiwan into international organizations such as the United Nations again and make it an equal of the PRC?

History is irreversible. Since the whole world recognizes the PRC as the sole representative of China, since Taiwan has been successively expelled from international organizations, and since the U.S. Government has stated in the Sino-U.S. Shanghai Communique, the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, and the "17 August communique" that Taiwan is a part of China and that the PRC is the only legitimate Chinese Government, then any attempt to create "two Chinas" has no legal ground and is doomed to failure.

In a big country like the United States, it is not strange that there are a handful of anti-China diehards who raise a hue and cry. They still indulge in a vain attempt to seek hegemony in China and are addicted to the economic, political, and military interests Taiwan has so far given to the United States. Certainly they will head for the dead end of diplomacy and bring about a break in Sino-U.S. relations.

The question rests with the Reagan administration: How will this U.S. administration, which recognizes only the PRC, handle the anti-China act committed by a handful of diehards in Congress? Sign it, or reject it?

Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, asserted that the two measures adopted by Congress to support the "Republic of China" will not affect U.S. policy toward China.

One may ask, what is U.S. policy toward China? Is it the policy jointly announced by China and the United States on various occasions, or the policy which is revealed in the "Taiwan Relations Act" and which interferes in China's internal affairs? The U.S. Government is so ambiguous that it says this and then says that at different times. On the one hand it wants to maintain its friendship with Beijing and, on the other, it wants to team up with Taiwan. This self-contradictory stand and this self-contradictory way of doing things have precisely reflected the fact that the U.S. Government says one thing and means another and that it is a double-dealer. Furthermore, as Zhu Xuefan stated, this has thoroughly exposed the sinister U.S. intention of adopting a "three-checking policy."

The situation compels the U.S. Government to make an answer: Sign the bill with the consequence of retrogression in Sino-U.S. relations; or reject the bill with the consequence of developing Sino-U.S. relations along its fixed course.

Attention should be paid to Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's reply to reporters in Kyoto: "Will the mutual visit (between Reagan and Zhao Ziyang) be canceled?" "It all depends on the attitude of the U.S. Government." The implications of his answer are firm and clear.

HSIN WAN PAO ON ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT TO U.S., CANADA

HK291236 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 29 Nov 83 p 1

["New Talks" column: "At Present, Premier Zhao Mentions Only His Visit To Canada"]

[Text] Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau flew to Beijing yesterday for a working visit and held talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang. While making a toast at a banquet last evening, Trudeau said: Canada attaches particular importance to China's views on all major problems concerning world security.

While attending the Commonwealth Summit Conference being held in New Delhi, Trudeau managed to find time to visit Beijing. Trudeau's trip to Beijing took place at a time when the escalated nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States is menacing mankind. Trudeau met Zhao Ziyang to make proposals on the question of world disarmament, the main content of which is to convene a five-power (China, Britain, United States, France, and the Soviet Union) conference on nuclear disarmament.

China always maintains that in reducing nuclear weapons, the two superpowers should take the lead. The Soviet Union and the United States should proceed to reduce substantially their heavy nuclear weapons. After this, the other states should join them in discussing how to destroy and eventually ban all nuclear weapons. China has developed nuclear weapons for self-defense and to prevent nuclear blackmail. China's range of nuclear weapons cannot be compared with those of the two superpowers in either quantity or quality.

True, in advancing the concept of convening a five-power conference, Trudeau attached great importance to the role China plays in the international arena. Trudeau has been traveling around appealing for world peace. Zhao Ziyang expressed his admiration for Trudeau's efforts, saying that China will earnestly study the disarmament proposals made by Trudeau and leaders of the other states.

The Chinese premier and the Canadian prime minister also agreed to continue to exchange views on major questions next January. That time has been set for Zhao Ziyang to visit Canada, at the beginning of next year. The question which has recently surfaced is whether or not this trip to North America will include the neighboring country south of Canada.

Recently, the U.S. Government has repeatedly attempted to create "two Chinas," imperiling the development of Sino-U.S. relations. The Chinese Government has lodged protests one after another. Whether or not the exchange of visits of the Chinese and American state leaders materialize depends on the sincerity of the U.S. Government concerning the Sino-U.S. relations.

Today the White House and the U.S. State Department issued a statement on this question, reaffirming that the U.S. Government recognizes that the PRC is China's sole legal government and asserting that the two resolutions adopted by the U.S. Congress on Taiwan only represent the views of congressmen and that they should not impede Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States and President Reagan's visit to the PRC.

In all previous joint communiques concluded between China and the United States, the United States has always recognized that the PRC is China's sole legal government and Taiwan is a part of China's territory. Since this stand of the U.S. Government remains unchanged, the U.S. Government is of course obliged to stop the adoption of the resolution of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Taiwan's future and the Senate and House of Representatives bills supporting the membership of the "Republic of China" in the Asian Development Bank. If a bill interfering in China's domestic affairs is unexpectedly signed into law by an American president, this will signify in reality openly nullifying the promises the U.S. Government made in the joint communiques. The present attitude of the American side is designated only to differentiate the Reagan administration from Congress. However, the White House spokesman also said: Reagan will sign the bill on the Asian Development Bank so that it becomes effective, but this does not mean that Reagan himself agrees with the content of the bill. This statement only reveals that Reagan says one thing and does another. Can this actually be regarded as an indication of the sincerity of the Reagan administration toward Sino-U.S. relations?

The consistent policy of the Chinese people toward the superpowers is to "listen to what a person says and watch what he does." The Chinese people most detest those whose actions are not in keeping with their promises.

BEIJING MAYOR CONFIRMS EXECUTION OF ZHU DE'S GRANDSON

HK300822 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 30 Nov 83 p 1

["Long distance call" from New York by HSIN PAO contributing reporter: "Beijing Mayor Confirms Execution of Zhu De's Grandson"]

[Text] Yesterday, answering questions, Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, who is currently visiting in New York, confirmed the news report that Zhu De's grandson had been executed in Beijing recently for violating the law.

The news report that Zhu De's grandson was executed has been circulating the past month but without confirmation. This is the first time that a high-level official from Beijing has confirmed such a report to the outside world.

Chen Xitong is currently on a visit to New York. Yesterday he attended a banquet at the invitation of the "General Chamber of Commerce of Overseas Chinese in the United States" in New York. This reporter was also present.

This reporter told Chen that recently the news of Zhu De's grandson being executed for violating the law had been widely circulated in the Overseas Chinese community in the United States and in Hong Kong, and requested him to confirm this. At this point, Chen Xitong answered: "At present, in China, all people are equal before the law. I believe that it is highly probable that this incident took place."

This reporter pointed out that an incident of such great importance should have been made known to all the people of the country. If a prominent person such as the mayor of Beijing used such a diplomatic expression as being high probable, or similar terms, then very probably the truth would be hidden from the common folk.

Chen Xitong answered: "There was indeed such a case!" Thus, he directly confirmed news which has long been circulating. Chen then pointed out that the reason for his using ambiguous terms like probable was due to his personal view that news of this sort should be made public by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and should not be confirmed by himself. When this reporter was about to inquire about the name of the executed grandson of Zhu De and other details, Chen declined to elaborate and was soon escorted away by his entourage.

'EVERBRIGHT' CHAIRMAN ON PRC FOREIGN TRADE REFORM

HK280649 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Nov 83 p 3

["Special Feature" by Wang Guangying: "China's Foreign Trade and Its System Reform" -- Part 1]

[Text] At a luncheon held by the Rotary Club of the northern section of Hong Kong at the Plaza Hotel yesterday, Wang Guanying, chairman of the board of directors of Everbright Industry, made a speech on China's foreign trade and its system reform. The main content of his speech is as follows:

Since the implementation of the open-door foreign policy in 1978, there has been a great development in China's foreign trade. In 1982, total import and export volume increased by 120 percent over 1978. This year there has been increase in China's imports and exports despite the fact that the world economy has not fully recovered and that there are unfavorable international factors. In the first 10 months the import and export volume was \$35.3 billion, an increase of 2.8 percent over the corresponding period last year. Export volume exceeded import volume at a favorable balance of \$1.22 billion. Everybody knows that in the past, under the sole management of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, China implemented a centralized system in its foreign trade. Due to the implementation of the open-door foreign policy, this system can no longer correspond to the development of the situation, and the decisionmaking rights of the localities keep expanding. Some industrial departments, provinces, and cities have been allowed to do business independently with foreign countries.

At present, what are the problems requiring reform in foreign trade? There are various views in this respect. My personal views are as follows:

1. Because the situation in the international trade market changes very rapidly, a high degree of flexibility, adaptability, competitiveness, and efficiency is required. In this respect, China's foreign trade organizations still lag behind. Reform must be focused on raising efficiency and results. Here, I would like to talk about the business of Everbright Industry and Ziguang [4793 0342] Limited. These two companies are nongovernmental companies.

They import technology and equipment, including some secondhand equipment. In China, Hong Kong, and other countries, they have made investments and set up joint-venture enterprises. Taking into consideration that China's foreign trade organizations are slow in their response and that their efficiency is low, our two companies have simplified procedures and strengthened the power of leading persons at the highest level, that is, the power of the general directors of the two companies, so as to raise efficiency. Everbright Industry has imported certain equipment and technology for reforming old enterprises in China's various provinces and cities. It has also bought some secondhand goods, such as 1,500 trucks from Chile and wide looms from Singapore. They have been bought promptly and at low prices. We all know that if secondhand goods are suitable and cheap, there will be many competitors to buy the goods. If our work efficiency is low, it is difficult for us to succeed.

Concluding Part of Article

HK280817 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Nov 83 p 3

["Special Feature" by Wang Guangying: "China's Foreign Trade and Its System Reform" -- second and concluding part]

[Text] 2. If those who buy machinery and equipment do not pay attention to the adaptability of the machinery and equipment and to economic results, and if buying is merely for the sake of buying, production will be delayed. In the system reform the above two things must be combined. People in China call this the "combination of industry with trade" and the "combination of agriculture with trade."

3. The problem of unified foreign marketing. This is the regular practice of Western countries, the Soviet Union, and East European countries. China has not organized work well in this respect.

Since the implementation of the open-door foreign policy, there has been a great development in the trade between China and Hong Kong. Over the past 5 years the annual increase rate in the total value of the bilateral trade between China and Hong Kong has been 40.1 percent. In 1982 the total value of the China-Hong Kong trade was \$44.733 billion [Hong Kong dollars], an increase of 3,700 percent over 1949. Since 1981 China has become the second leading trading partner of Hong Kong after the United States. Following the vigorous development of the four modernizations, trade between China and Hong Kong will have beautiful prospects. I think China will increase its export of production materials to Hong Kong. In addition, China will import from, or through, Hong Kong more technology and equipment to suit the needs of technical innovations. The exploitation of the Nanhai oilfield has provided favorable conditions for economic and trade cooperation between China and Hong Kong. After the system reform, China will certainly have higher efficiency, better conditions, and smoother channels for doing business with Hong Kong. It will provide Hong Kong with more products and better commodities and eliminate some obstacles which are hampering trade between China and Hong Kong. Some time ago some localities began to have decisionmaking rights in foreign trade. This has greatly promoted the economic and trade cooperation between China and Hong Kong. For example, Hubei Province has established direct trade relations with more than 800 business firms in Hong Kong and Macao. Henan Province will invite Hong Kong merchants to introduce advanced equipment worth \$200 million.

I am deeply convinced that the trade between China and Hong Kong has bright prospects, and I am optimistic about such prospects.

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